THE Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,400, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	,,	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28 0
——— including postage	,,	38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town ...	,,	16 0
——— including postage.....	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	6 0
——— including postage.....	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash.....	,,	0 4
Back Numbers	,,	0 8

As the pre-payment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
Repetition	,,	2 0
First insertion, each line	,,	0 6
Second insertion	,,	0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	,,	1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 2, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance. Single copy 8 annas.

Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum vid Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE "ROWANTREE."

THIS fine A. I. Ship is intended to clear for Liverpool in all October, having a great part of her Cargo engaged. For Freight, apply to Consignees

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, OR LONDON.

THE fine A 1 Clipper-built, Ship CADUCEUS, A. HOLTON, Commander, 1,006 Tons, Register, to sail about the 30th instant, has First Class accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. Passengers for Southampton or London will be forwarded by Steamer from Havre free of expense if desired.

For further particulars apply to Captain HOLTON on board, or to W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of the *Caduceus*

Notice to Intended Shippers and Passengers to the Malabar Coast per "Coringa."

OWING to unexpected delay in repairing the accident to the S. S. *Coringa*, the trip advertised to commence from Bombay on the 13th instant, must be postponed until the 28th instant, when the Company will despatch a Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co.

Agents C. & B. S. N. Co. "Limited."

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.

THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, "Limited," will despatch the S. S. CORINGA, on the 28th October, to Cochin, calling at the Intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

Agents at VINGORLA.—Wamun Appajee Seergamkeer.
" GOA.—Mr. Gomes.
" SEDASHEWGUR.—Ardaseer Furdoonjee.
" MANGALORE.—R. Dawson & Co.
" CANNANORE.—J. W. Gerard.
" CALICUT & BEYPORE.—James Andrew & Co.
" COCHIN.—Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

" Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited."

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company "Limited," will despatch the S. S. GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, to Kurrachee, with Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents C. & B. S. N. Co. " Limited."

BOMBAY TO SURAT & THENCE TO GOGO.

(If sufficient inducement offers.)

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain J. A. SHEPHERD, will be despatched to the above Ports THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 12 A.M.

For First Class Passage, apply to

Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,

1, Rampart Row.

For deck passage and freight apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 11th Oct. 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and Fast-sailing well known Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, J. RIDDER, Commander, has very superior accommodation for first Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above port, on Sunday the 12th October.

For Freight of Goods, Specie and Passengers, apply to,

EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,

Bombay Green.

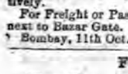
FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 P.M. positively.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 11th Oct. 1862.

FOR SURAT.



THE fast sailing first class Steamship VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 P.M. positively

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kalupurakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 11th October 1862.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS especially of Acids per Ship *Naval Brigade*, Captain Moox, Master from London are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship and take delivery of their respective goods, as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.

Agents Ship *Naval Brigade*.

Bombay, 7th October 1862.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. F. A. PALMER & Co., No. 2, Medow Street:—

One handsome 18-Light Crystal Chandelier, from the well-known makers *Messrs. Stephenson Allardice & Co.* of Glasgow, fitted for Oil or Candles, at Rs. 600.

Two handsome 12-Light Crystal Chandelier, do., at Rs. 400 each, and several smaller ones from the same manufacturers.

Bombay, 7th October 1862.

ON SALE.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th September 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED immediately a CHIEF CLERK in the Traffic Manager's Office. Testimonials and reference to be sent to the undersigned. None need apply unless thoroughly qualified. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem.

J. B. HAYES,

Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 6th Oct. 1862.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED A SUPERINTENDENT for the Traffic Department at a salary of Rs. 200 a month with travelling allowances and a free bungalow. He will be required to Superintend the working of Trains, Stations, and traffic for a District of about 100 miles. None need apply unless they are thoroughly acquainted with the duties.

Applications will be received at the Office of the undersigned until 25th instant.

J. B. HAYES.

Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 6th Oct. 1862.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

ON and after Monday the 6th October 1862 an extension of this Railway, from Chalesgaum, to Julgaum will be opened for Public Traffic.

The Railway Telegraph will also be opened to Julgaum.

TRAIN ALTERATIONS.

The Public are respectfully informed that night Trains will be run again on the Concan Line, and the following additions and alterations will be made in the working of the Trains on and after Monday the 6th October 1862.

DOWN TRAINS.

The Train that has hitherto left Bombay for Campoolee and Poona at 8-30 A.M. will leave at 9-0 A.M.

The 3-0 P.M. Train from Bombay will be discontinued, and instead of it, another Train will leave Bombay at 2-30 P.M. and arrive at Poona at 10-20 P.M.

As a temporary measure, until the Goolburn Bank is ready again for Traffic, a Train will be worked in connection with the above Train, from Callian arriving at Kussara at 8-30 P.M. and a corresponding Train will leave Egatpoora at 5-30 A.M. for Nassick, Chalesgaum and Julgaum.

The Train from Bombay at 2-30 P.M., will be worked to Campoolee and Poona, on week days only, but it will run to Tannah, Callian and Kussara on week days and Sundays.

The night Train will leave Bombay at 9-0 P.M., from Callian, Campoolee, Poona and Sholapoor. A Train in connection with this Train will be run, from Callian for the North Eastern Line in a few weeks, when the Goolburn Bank is ready again for traffic.

On Sundays, the 8-0 A.M. Down Train from Bombay to Callian, Kussara and Nassick will not be run.

An Extra Local Train will leave Bombay at 10 A.M. for Tanna, Callian and intermediate Stations on Sundays only.

By the 2-30 P.M., Train from Bombay passengers will be booked to be conveyed over the Bhore Ghaut in Palkees and Dhoolees only. Fare for Palkee Rs. 4 and for Dhoolee Rs. 2-4-0 each.

No package weighing more than 90lbs. booked by this Train can be conveyed over the Ghaut in time to be forwarded by the corresponding Train.

UP TRAINS.

The Through Train now leaving Sholapoor at 3-30 P.M. will be altered to leave at 12-15 noon calling at Poona at 9-50 P.M., leave Campoolee 3-15 A.M., and arrive in Bombay at 7-4 A.M.

The Through Train from the North Eastern Line will leave Julgaum at 11-45 A.M., call at Chalesgaum at 2-55 P.M., and Nassick at 10 P.M. It will leave Kussara at 3-30 A.M. and arrive in Bombay at 9-25 A.M.

The morning Train from Mahim will leave that Station at 9-15 A.M. instead of 9-20 A.M.

The starting time for the morning Train from Poona at 9-0 A.M. will not be altered, but the corresponding Train will leave Campoolee at 2-0 P.M. instead of at 2-30 P.M. and arrive in Bombay at 6-5 P.M.

The morning Train that has hitherto left Nassick at 8-0 A.M., will leave at 7-30 A.M., arriving in Bombay at 6-35 P.M. This Train will run on week days only.

An additional through Train will leave Poona at 2-30 P.M. on week days, for Bombay, calling at Campoolee at 7-10 P.M., Narel at 7-45 P.M. and arriving in Bombay at 10-30 P.M.

An Extra Local Train will leave Callian at 5-20 P.M., on *Sundays only* for Bombay calling at intermediate Stations, and arriving in Bombay at 7-20 P.M.

W. COOPER, Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office.
Bombay Terminus, 3rd October 1862.

TOOL CHESTS, WITH TOOLS.

AN assortment of the best made Tools, in strong Oak-wood Chests, from one of the Sheffield Houses, whose stamp is well known and is a guarantee of their excellence.—Three sizes,—viz:—

No. 1, large, 24 by 18 by 13, two drawers, Rs. 70
" 2, medium, 21 by 12 by 10, one drawer. " 50
" 3, small, 10 by 10 by 5, no drawer. " 20

Contents of each.

List of Tools.	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Hammers (No. 1 and 2 large)	2	2	1
Oil Stones (No. 1 with cover)	1	1	1
Saw Files	1	1	1
Hand Saw (Nos. 1 and 2 large)	1	1	1
Mallets	1	1	1
Chisels	6	6	2
Gouges	4	4	1
Screw Drivers	3	3	1
Bradawls of sizes	6	6	3
Gimlets do. (Nos. 1 to 2 Superior)	6	6	3
Pincers (No. 1 large)	1	1	1
Pliers No. 1 large)	1	1	1
Marking Awl and Knife	1	1	1
Box of Polishing Medium	1	1	1
Squars	1	1	1
Compasses	1	1	1
Spoke shave	2	2	1
Punches	4	3	1
Assorted Files (Nos. 1 & 2 large)	3	3	2
Wrenching Tools, (do. do.)	1	1	1
Box Wood 2 foot rule	1	1	1
Hatchets	1	1	1
18 Inches Jack Plane double Iron	1	1	
Smoothing Plane (do. do.)	1	1	
Dovetail Saws (No. 1 large)	1	1	
Key-hole Saws	1	1	
Bevels	1	1	
Guages (No. 1 double tooth morticé)	1	1	
Hand Shave	1	1	
Scrapers	1	1	
Glue Pots and Brushes	1	1	
Some excellent Scotch Glue	1	1	
Compass Saw	1		
Hand Vice	1		
Bed Key	1		
Chalk line on reel	1		
Total number of Tools in each box	64	56	27

An assortment of Nails, Screws, Brads, Tacks, &c. in each.

No one having regard to economy and fitness in their daily affairs should be without one of these Tools Chests.

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

N. B.—A book of instructions, how to use the above tools and describing their application for purposes in general is given free with each tool chest.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY.

The No. for OCTOBER is now ready.

CUTHBERT DAVIDSON:

HIS WORK AND HIS REWARD.

TO GHANSIE, VIA FOULARIA AND THE PASS OF ISLAMABAD.

IN CONTINUATION OF THE

HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF THE CENTRAL INDIA CAMPAIGN.

SIR EDRYN NUDD ASSUMES COMMAND.

(This Tale commenced with Volume III., and contains the most authentic record yet published of the eventful period.)

☞ CAPTAIN SOCK BUSKIN'S LETTERS ON AMATEUR ACTING.

Invaluable Precepts;—Pleasant Reading for all.

(Letters I. to VI. in current Volume IV.)

THE CARNIVAL IN ROME; with Visits to the Museums and Studios.

The Last Chapter of THE DOOMED HOUSE. GARDENING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

NIRGIS AT THE COURT OF BAHADUR SHAH.

(An Eastern Tale; comprising a complete and the only existing Guide to Delhi and its Environs.)

A TALE BY A SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.

THE ISLE OF LIGHT: AN ALLEGORY.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BOMBAY ARMY; AND LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE 103rd, 106th and 109th REGTS. *Corrected to date.*

HOME POLITICS AND LITERATURE; MILITARY SUMMARY; AND INDIAN RETROSPECT.

TURF CALENDAR.

In the NOVEMBER No. the first portion of a NEW TALE will appear—

"OKAMUNDEL,"

By the Authoress of "The Doomed House."

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION with the Will annexed of MOOLCHUND PREMJI, late of Porebunder, Hindoo Merchant, deceased, having been granted by the High Court at Bombay to his surviving partner RAMJI MADHOWJI of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, all persons concerned, are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 10th day of October 1862.

VINAYEKRAO HURRYCHUND,

Applicant's Proctor.

FOR SALE.

A SHARE in the Fort Proprietary School. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

THE LATE BOMBAY BANK PREMISES.

TO LET.—Second and third Stories, separately or conjointly. Also Godowns on the ground floor.—Apply to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Fort.

Bombay, 9th October 1862.

TO LET.

FROM 1st JANUARY NEXT, the Upper Floor of the House, No. 7, Medow Street, suitable for either Office, Business or Dwelling. Apply to JACOB & Co., Fort.

TO LET.

A FINE, SPACIOUS, AND AIRY HOUSE, in the Fort, with extensive Godowns, and a large open space, suitable for a Merchant or any other office.—Apply to LIMJEE MANECKJEE, at Messrs. LECKIE & Co.

TO LET.

ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Horaby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

TO LET.

FROM THE 1st DECEMBER 1862.—A very large and Commodious three storied HOUSE, at present occupied as the "British Hotel," situated within the Fort, in which there is a strong stone built safe for Treasure, and well adapted for a Bank or Mercantile Office. For particulars, apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S Sons, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO LET AT MAHABLESHWUR.

FROM the 1st OCTOBER the "WESTWOODS." Apply to Messrs. LAWSON and MCKENZIE, Bombay, or Messrs. HUNT, MONNETT & Co., Poona.

THE DEWALLEE!!!

NATIVE GENTLEMEN preparing for the Dewallee Festival will find a good opportunity of adding some

ENGLISH OIL PAINTINGS

to the other attractions of their Furniture. It has been a standing reproach that Natives were incapable of appreciating art as applied to representations of nature. The present is a favorable opportunity for Native Gentlemen to weaken the force of that reproach and at a moderate cost. Apply to H. Y., at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, where some of the Pictures may be seen.

FOR SALE.

PRINTING PRESSES, Types of every variety, Brass Rules, Stands, Cases, together with all the material necessary to start and carry on a daily Newspaper as well as to execute Job-work. Apply to the undersigned.

H. G. BRIGGS.

TO OYSTER EATERS.

WE cannot too much recommend "Gouid in freres" "Haut Santerne."

H. GAIGNOUX, Junior.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

GREAT NOVELTY.

RECEIVED from Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL a few MUTTON HAMS.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Church Gate.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

BOTANY AND ANIMAL KINGDOM.

Recent Additions.

DARWIN, (C.) on the Fertilisation of Orchids, cr. 8vo. cloth	Rs.	6 12
ROYLE'S, (Forbes) Culture and Commerce of Cotton in India, 8vo. cloth		12 0
BROWN'S, (Capt. P.) Taxidermist's Manual, 12mo. cloth		2 4
DARWIN, (C.) on the Origin of Species, cr. 8vo. cloth		9 0
HARTWIG, (Dr. G.) the Sea and its Living Wonders, Coloured Plates, cr. 8vo		13 0
JARDINE'S, (Sir W.) Naturalists Library, Coloured Plates, 40 vols., 12mo. reduced to		80 0
KEARLEY'S, (G.) Chapters on Curiosities of Animal Life, 12mo. cloth		2 4
LEWES', (G.) Studies on Animal Life, 12mo. cloth		3 12
MARCH Winds and April Showers, 12mo. cloth		3 0
RAMSAY, (Sir G.) on Instinct and Reason, cr. 8vo. cloth		3 12
SIMMOND'S (Rev. W. S.) Old Bones for Young Naturalists, 12mo. cloth		2 0
VANDERHEGEVEN'S, (A.) Zoology, 2 vols. 8vo. cloth		40 0
WOOD'S, (Rev. J.) Natural History Pictures, Birds, 8vo. cloth		3 12
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.		

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

HUNTLEY LODGE.

BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.

MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind: to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her minds by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Rider & Co., Bombay.

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES,

FROM MESSRS. COLLARD AND COLLARD SOLID GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES of best Mahogany, compass 6½ octaves. Patent repeater action and new registered Key Board, Raised Top, Metallic Pin Block, Double Bars, bottled and screwed for India.

These Instruments are constructed on the new principle of TRANSVERSE BASS STRINGS, which equalizes the Tone throughout. Also with the newly invented DOUBLE DAMPER, and brass plate to Key Block. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

NOTICE.

MR. NUSSERWANJEE JEHANGEER WADIA is admitted a partner in our Firm.

J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co.

Bombay, 24th Sept. 1862.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day commenced business in Forbes Street as Auctioneers and Commission Agents. Reference may be made to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FRANCIS & Co.

Bombay, 6th October 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership which hitherto subsisted between FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE and COWASJEE NOWROJEE, who conducted the business of Hotel-keepers under the name of FRAMJEE and Co., as joint proprietors of the Hotel known as the "Clarendon Family Hotel," Byculla, having been dissolved by mutual consent on and from the 1st September 1862, all persons indebted to, or having dealings with the said Framjee and Co., are hereby requested to pay their debts, on account of and in connection with the said Hotel, to Framjee Byramjee, who will henceforth conduct the business thereof on his own sole account. Persons acting contrary to this notice will do so at their own peril and risk.

Dated this 8th day of October 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sites for building or deposit of Materials or Merchandize in the neighbourhood of the Railway Stations of Vaudgam, Chaligam, Pachora, Julgam, and Wurrungam, will be sold by Public Auction, at the above named Railway Stations, on 1st November 1862, at 11 o'clock A.M.

The Lots will be each one acre in extent, and will be put up for Auction at an upset price of Rs. 50 per acre. Purchasers will be required to deposit 50 per cent. at the time of Auction and to pay the balance of the purchase-money within one month of purchase. If the purchase-money be not paid within the period specified, the Sale will be cancelled and the money deposited will be forfeited.

L. R. ASHBURNER, Collector.

Dhoolia, 30th Sept. 1862.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

THE PROPERTY of a Gentlemen leaving the Presidency.

One roomy four-seated Carriage, with German Shutters for the Monsoon, late the property of Sir Henry Somerset	Rs. 700
One Brougham in good order suitable for one or two Horses	200
One very fast-trotting Grey Arab Horse, 6 years old, together with Harness and Buggy	600
One Lady's Side Saddle, with third Crutch, (nearly new)	90
One three-quarter Grand Painoforte by Broadwood with gilted Cover and Packing case lined with tin. Cost Rs. 1,250 a few months ago.....	750
One Rosewood Harmonium with 3 stops, tone first-rate.....	170

Apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

ENGINEERING, STEAM ENGINE, NAVIGATION, &c.

ANNUAL Retrospect of Engineering and Architecture. crown 8vo. cloth	Rs.	5 12
BRIDGES, Viaducts, &c., of Switzerland, oblong folio plates		30 0
BOURNE (John) on the Steam Engine, text and plates, 1 vol., 4to. cloth		30 0
CLARK'S Railway Machinery, text and plates, 2 vols. 8vo. cloth.....		40 0
FENWICK'S (S.) Mechanics of Construction, 8vo. cloth.....		7 8
GILLESPIE'S (W. M.) Roads and Railroads, crown 8vo. cloth.....		6 0
INMANN'S (Dr. J.) Navigation and Tables, 8vo. half bound		14 0
HOGG'S (J.) Mechanics, Engineers, and Shipwrights Guide, 12mo. cloth.....		4 12
LESLEY'S (J. P.) Iron Manufacturer's Guides, 8vo. cloth.....		19 0
LOWNDES'S (C. S.) Engineer's Hand Book, 12mo. cloth.....		3 12
MONTGOMERY'S (R.) Cotton Manufacture of the United States, 8vo. cloth		3 0
MITCHELL'S (Sir T. H.) Principles of the Boomerang Propeller, 8vo. sd.		1 0
MUSHET (D.) on Iron and Steel, 8vo. cloth ...		18 0
NARES'S (Lieut. G. S.) Seamanship, 8vo. cloth		16 0
NEWLAND'S (J.) Carpenter and Joiner's assistant, 4to. half bound		40 0
NICOLSON (Peter) on the Oblique Arch, 8vo. cloth		12 0
PIDDINGTON'S (H.) Sailor's Horn Book of the Law of Storms, 8vo. cloth		8 0
RANKINE'S (W. M.) Civil Engineering; N.E., crown 8vo. cloth		12 0
ROORKEE Engineering Papers, 1 and 2		2 12
SCHAFFNER'S (C.) Telegraph Manual, 8vo. cloth		16 0
TRAUTWINE (J. C.) on Laying out Curves, 8vo. sd.....		3 4
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.		

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE,

SHIP CHANDLERS, &c. &c.,

No. 6, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

HAVE on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a large assortment of Oilman Stores which they are now selling off at Prime Cost.

WILLIAMSON & Co.,

COMMISSION, HOUSE & GENERAL AGENTS, AND REGISTRARS.

No. 6, BAKE HOUSE LANE, FORT.

THE want of an Agency to supply to gentlemen, arriving from the interior, at Bombay, and at outstations, their *professional* and *domestic requirements* which, for want of local information they experience *considerable difficulty, unnecessary expense* and *sacrifice of their valuable time* in providing themselves with, have induced the undersigned to supply this *desideratum*.

They feel confident from the extensive arrangements they have entered into, to secure *Mess and domestic supplies of the very best quality*; information regarding *House, Boat, Carriage, Horses*, and *articles of Furniture on hire or for sale*, as also of qualified well conducted *artizans* and other employées. They have an efficient staff to clear *Baggage, &c.* through the *Custom House* and *Railway Stations*, to negociate engagement of *passage* or *freight per Steamers, Sailing Vessels, Buggalows, Pattamars, Bundar Boats*, &c. to every Port, and they trust to give every satisfaction.

The terms are moderate and detailed in their circulars.

WILLIAMSON & Co.,

Commission Agents, &c.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 8, Medow Street, Fort.

JACOB AND COMPANY.

CIVIL, MILITARY, and NAVAL OUTFITTING establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black.

Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Blue, Black, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread under Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwoods's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.

Single and Double Barrelled Guns.

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemegerry and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

TELEGRAMS FOR JUBAL will be received up to 4 P.M. TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant. The Office will not be open on SUNDAY.

THOMAS BLACK,

Agent Telegraph to India Company.

Bombay, 9th October 1862.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, the undersigned will receive messages for Europe for transmission by the Bombay mail steamers to Jubal, thence by wire, up to 2 P.M. on the 12th and 27th of each month.

Messages to catch the Calcutta steamers at Galle received up to 4 P.M. on 15th and 30th of each month. Later dates are not safe.

For Telegraph forms, tariff, list of towns in Europe with which there is communication, and general conditions, apply at the Office.

THOMAS BLACK,

Supdt. P. & O. S. N. Co.,

Agent Telegraph to India Company.

NOTICE TO NAVIGATORS IN THE CHINA SEA

PORT OF AMOY.

THE AMOY DOCK COMPANY'S NEW GRANITE DOCK, 316 feet long, with 19 feet water at the gates, a rise and fall of 18 feet on spring tides, and fitted with Caisseon Gate, is now in complete working order.

The Company keep on hand, Spars of all sizes, Sheathing Metal, Timber, Iron, and every description of Naval Stores, as well as Paint for Iron vessels. The work is executed in every branch under the superintendence of able European foremen.

Amoy, July, 1862.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS,

27, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERINTENDENCE.

JOB AND BOOK PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Copper Plate and Lithographic Printing.

MACHINE RULING TO ANY PATTERN.

ACCOUNT BOOKS TO ORDER.

Bookbinding in all its Branches.

ORNAMENTAL PRINTING IN COLOURS & GOLD.

Wedding, Visiting and Invitation Cards.

BOOKS, LAW FORMS, PAMPHLETS, ETC'

OFFICE OF THE

BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

MEDICAL SCIENCE: RECENT ADDITIONS.

APPIA (P. L.) The Ambulance Surgeon 2mo. cloth		4 0
ASHTON (T. J.) on Prolapsus, Fistula in Ano and Hemorrhoids 12mo. cloth.....		2
BEALE'S (Dr. L.) Structure of the Simple Tissues 8vo. cloth.....		5 12
BARNS'S (Dr.) Comparative Properties of Human and Animal milk 8vo. sd.....		1 0
BASHAM (Dr. T. R.) on Dropsy 8vo. cloth...		7 8
BIGG (H. H.) on Spinal Curvature, crown 8vo. cloth		3 4
CHAMBERS (Dr. T. K.) on Digestion and its derangements, crown 8vo. cloth.....		6 12
GREGORY'S (Dr. G.) Theory and Practice of medicine, 8vo. cloth		10 0
GUY'S (Dr. W. A.) Forensic medicine 12mo. cloth		7 0
GUERNSEY'S (Dr. E.) Homœopathic Domestic medicine, 12mo. cloth		3 4
HAVERSHON (Dr. S. O.) on Diseases of the abdomen, 8vo. cloth		10 8
HARTLAND and WOOD'S Homœopathic Practice, Disease, of children 12mo. cloth		3 12
HEADLAND (F. W.) on the Action of Medicines, 8vo. cloth		8 0
HOOPER'S, Physician's Vade Mecum, by Dr. Guy, 12mo. cloth		7 12
JOHNSON'S (Dr. J.) Domestic management of Children in Health and Disease, 12mo. cloth...		2 4
MAYNE'S Expository Lexicon of Terms used in Medicine and Science, &c. &c. 8vo. cloth		37 0
MARTIN'S (Sir R.) Influence of Tropical Climates new edition, 8vo. cloth		14 0
MURPHY'S Midwifery.....		8 0
Manual of ditto		2 12
PICKFORD (Dr.) on Hygiene, 8vo. cloth.....		5 12
REYNOLD'S (Dr. J. R.) on Ep

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,

Saturday, 11th October 1862.

EXCHANGE.

The advance in the rate of discount yesterday at the Bank of Bombay has had the effect of putting up Exchange to our quotations.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Forwards	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½ to 99¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	216 to 217 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	85 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	93 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	11 discount.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	10 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India Lon. don and China	250	5 do.	46 pm. ex. divd.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	96 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Pre s Co	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 21,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	200 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 200 dis. nom.
Explanatory Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 4,200 p.sh.pm
RAILWAY Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	£18-3-0	per. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	£20.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R Co	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 disct.
Manockji Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 175 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs. 200 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 275 disct.
Victoria Spinning & Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co. after Alex Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	5,000	.....	Ditto.
	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	125	.....	Ditto.
	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 14,500.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Tran-fer Loan	99	
,, Loan 1835-36	}	93¼ to 93¾
,, Loan 1842-43		
,, Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan	104¾	
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112¾ to 113¾	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-3
Spanish Dollars	,, 240
Carolus	,, 250
Mexican Dollars	,, 225
German Crowns	,, 213
Five Franc Pieces	,, 205
Bar Silver	,, 106¼
Go d Leaf	,, 16 7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3 0s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d.
To China	No enquiries.
To Clyde	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (10TH OCTOBER 1862.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba :	
Old Fresh, ready	Rs. 380 to 385
Old Surat	,, 385 to 395
Old Dholleras, and Broomjee	,, 405 to 410
Old Oomrawuttee	,, 380 to 385
Old Comptа	,, 375 to 380
Old Dharwar Sirsiand	,, 380 to 385
Old Barsee, and Nagger	,, 365 to 370
Old Veravul	,, 352 to 355
Khandeish	,, 350 to 352
Old Portalia	,, 345 to 360
Old Acrola	,, 400 to 405
Old Mangalore	,, 360 to 362
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,530 to 1,535.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs.	7-2 to 7-4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	84 to 86 nominal.
Gingelly seed (Black and White)	38 to 39 nominal.
Niger (Nemina)	40 to 42 nominal.
	30 to 31

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Overland Summary of this morning.)

The business in our Import Market during the past fortnight has been rather limited in extent, owing to want of active demand, and the firmness of importers. The *Piece Goods* Market is chiefly characterised by sluggishness for want of animation in the up-country demand, which seems to be a mystery not yet accounted for. The increased consumptive enquiry which was longed for with the approach of the Dewalee Holidays has not yet commenced to operate. The speculative demand which we noticed in our last report has been somewhat lessened, and if there is any enquiry among speculators and dealers, it is for light goods at about a Rupee per lb. and for heavy goods at about eleven to twelve annas per lb. Holders, however, are very firm, and consequently but a limited business has been done. *Yarns* continue dull and quiet. *Metals* are steady with a moderate business doing.

In the Produce Market, a rather small business has been done, *Cotton* has declined in value and demand, owing to the latest advices from Liverpool reporting the successive advances of the Confederates towards Washington which is in danger. *Seeds* are firm.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—A rather limited business has been transacted in *Grey* Cloths, and that chiefly by speculators; and former rates have been well maintained, owing to the extreme firmness of importers. A small lot of *Grey Shirtings* have changed hands during the fortnight, chiefly of 40-in. 6 lbs. and 7 lbs. at about 10½ annas per lb.; 8¼ lbs. are also saleable at Rs. 8-4. Of *Grey Madapollams*, a small lot has been sold at Rs. 3-14 as. for 4 lbs., and Rs. 4-8 for 4½ lbs. cloth; holders, however, ask higher rates, otherwise a larger business would have resulted. *Grey Domettes*, particularly narrow widths, have been in demand, and morements have taken place at higher rates. *Grey Printers* continue quiet, but stocks are low in hands. *Grey Jaseonets* are scarce and much wanted, holders consequently are very firm. *Grey T Cloths* have been in fair request, and for good makes as much as 14 as, has been paid. *Grey Longcloths* are still enquired for, and have changed hands at 12¼ as. to 12¾ as. per lb. Other descriptions of Grey Cloths are very quiet, and without report of sale.

Bleached Goods are selling rather freely in the native bazar, but no sales from first hands have transpired. The demand for *Jaconets* is well maintained, and *Mulls* also show signs of improvement.

Dyed and Printed Goods continue firm, but without enquiry and business.

Turkey Red Goods, however, have improved of late, and both plain and printed styles are enquired for at decidedly better rates. Glasgow Goods continue dull.

Sales reported are :—

(From the 27th ult. to the 9th instant inclusive.)

Grey Shirtings.			Rs.	A. P.
1320 Pieces,	40 in, 38 yds,	6 lbs.	6	4 0 p. pce.
600 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	7	4 0
1745 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	9	6	4 0
1400 ,,	40 in, 38 yds,	7	7	4 0
Grey Long Cloth.				
420 Pieces,	40 in, 36 yds,	8 lbs. 8 oz.	6	8 0
900 ,,	40 in, 36 yds,	8 10	6	12 0
500 ,,	42 in, 36 yds,	10	7	12 0
1093 ,,	40 in, 36 yds,	10	7	8 0
Grey Madapollams.				
1000 Pieces,	36 in, 24 yds,	4 lbs.	3	14 0
1000 ,,	32 in, 24 yds,	4 6 oz.	4	8 0
1203 ,,	36 in, 24 yds,	4 12	4	10 0
1000 ,,	36 in, 24 yds,	8 12	4	10 0
Dyed Madapoll ms.				
7200 Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,		4	2 0
T. Cloth.				
1500 Pieces,	30 in, 24 yds,	5 lbs. 8 oz.	4	3 0
2230 ,,	32 in, 24 yds,	6	4	9 0
300 ,,	30 in, 24 yds,	8	4	12 0
1000 ,,	30 in, 24 yds,	7	5	9 0
Grey Domettes.				
600 Pieces,	32 in, 72 yds,	20 lbs. 12 oz.	15	0 0
300 ,,	32 in, 72 yds,	18	14	1 0
450 ,,	29 in, 80 yds,	15	12	3 0
350 ,,	40 in, 72 yds,	22	16	8 0
500 ,,	24 in, 95 yds,	13	12	3 0
500 ,,	28 in, 93 yds,	16	13	0 0
Grey Jaconets.				
1500 Pieces,	40 in, 24 yds,	3 lbs.	3	4 0
Orange Prints.				
2331 Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,		2	14 0
White Domettes.				
1900 Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,		3	12 0
Indian Prints.				
800 Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,		2	10 0
White Lappets.				
450 Pieces,	40 in, 10 yds,		2	10 0
White Spotted Lappets				
156 Pieces,	40 in, 10 yds,		3	2 0
T. Red Counterics.				
500 Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,		6	4 0

TWIST.—There is no change to notice; both *Mule* and *Water Twists* are neglected, and in the absence of any business, prices are nominal with a rather downward tendency.

Dyed Yarns are also quiet and nominally unchanged in value, but nothing doing in them.

The sales reported are :

50 Bales	Mule Twist	300 lbs.	No. 30 at As. 14¼	p. lb.
20 ,,	Mock Water Twist	,,	30 ,, ,, 14¾	
20 ,,	Do.	,,	30 ,, ,, 15	

METALS.—The market is steady with a limited demand. Almost all descriptions of *Copper* are dull, and lower rates are offered; holders are firm. *Yellow Metal* is quiet at former prices. *Tin* from the enquiry is very dull, and prices have receded a little. *Steel* continues quiet, without enquiry. In *Lead* nothing is doing, and to effect sales lower rates would have to be accepted. *Spelter* has met with sales at about former rates. *Tin Plates* are without change. For *Quicksilver* there is a better feeling, though no business is done. The following are the sales of the fortnight :—

800	Bdles.	Iron Nail Rod Square	31 0 0	p. cdy.
1000	Cwt.	Spelter	10 12 0	p. cwt.
400	,,	Brazier	57 0 0	
400	Tons	Swedish Bar	39 8 0	p. cdy.
200	Boxes	Tin Plates	12 8 0	p. box.

COCHINEAL.—No enquiries, and rates remain unchanged.

SAFFRON is getting scarce; a sale of rather inferior quality is reported at Rs. 26.

COALS.—Since our last the enquiry has slackened, and prices are quoted lower.

CORKS remain much the same.

CORDAGE continues in very limited request, and prices very unremunerative.

BEER in *wood* is difficult to move even at low rates, the enquiry is very dull, and there are no prospects of any immediate improvement. Beer in *bottle* is saleable at Rs. 4-12as. to Rs. 5 per dozen.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Since the departure of the last mail, the market continued firm for a short time only, and on the receipt of adverse advices from Liverpool by the Galle telegram, the enquiries slackened, and prices fell about Rs. 20 to 25 per candy. Native shippers and speculators, however, consider the decline at Home to be temporary, and the enquiries among them have consequently been resumed; prices close with an upward tendency. Moderate supplies are beginning to take place, the bulk of which is of course already contracted for. Sales reported are :—

Candies		Rs.	
50	New Dholleras	380	p. cdy. to arrive in Mar. & April.
50	Do.	380	do. do.
300	Do.	370	(to arrive in Apr. & May.)
100	Do.	360	do. do.
50	New Oomrawuttee	375	to arrive in March & April.
200	Do.	375	do. do.
100	Do.	380	do. do.
100	Do.	380	do. do.
50	Dharwar Ginned	585	do. do.
125	Do.	588-4	(to arrive in December.)
100	Do.	575	do. do.

WOOL.—The enquiry continues active at advancing rates. The market is now bare of stocks, and recent arrivals are on a moderate scale.

OILSEEDS.—The market continues firm. Of *Linseed* transactions have taken place, chiefly for future delivery at prices ranging according to the period from Rs. 6-5¼as. to Rs. 7-10as. per cwt. *Rapeseed* has been bought to a moderate extent by native shippers at Rs. 8 to 8¼. *Sesame Seed* is scarce and worth Rs. 40 and 41. *Ground Nuts* are not to be had. *Niger Seeds* are unchanged.

HEMP.—A further advance in prices has been established.

COFFEE.—*Mocha* is firmly held for Rs. 14½ to 14¾ without finding buyers. *Malabar* is nominally quoted Rs. 11¾ to 12.

PEPPER.—The enquiry is very limited at former values.

SALTPETRE.—The market is without supplies of *Bengal* and *Rajapore*; the rates for *Sind* and *Refined* have receded.

GUMS.—All sorts are higher in price.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

MONEY is in active demand, and the Bank of Bombay the day before yesterday raised its rates two per cent. all round, while last week they had raised one per cent., making three per cent. during the fortnight. They now stand 8 per cent. for Government Bills, and 10 per cent. for Private Bills. The latest returns of the Bank show that the deposits have been reduced simultaneously with an increase in loans and discounts, leaving a small reserve in cash. The remittances of specie to the Interior for the purchase of Cotton continue unchecked.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits	,,	1,03,12,338
Other Deposits	,,	1,05,08,778
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	,,	14,51,435
Rest	,,	2,96,678
	Rupees	,, 2,77,94,229

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	Rs.	58,50,180
Credit Accounts on do. do.	,,	14,91,421
Bills discounted	,,	54,66,206
Dead Stock	,,	2,77,610
Balances with Branches and Agents	,,	33,85,493
Govt. Reserve.—		
Cash Rs. 46,65,968		
Securities ,, 16,46,370		
	,,	63,12,338
Cash and Currency Notes	,,	50,10,981
	Rupees	,, 2,77,94,229

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES have again declined in value, the only enquiry being for Notes of the 5½ per Cent. Loan. *Fours* are now quoted Rs. 93¾ to 93½; *Fives*, Rs. 104½. *Fives-and-a-half* Rs. 112½ to 112¾.

EXCHANGE on England has further advanced, and we quote today for *Bank Bills* 2s. 0¾d.; for *Credits* 2s. 0¾d.; and for *Documents* 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1¼d. The rates close with an upward tendency.

On Calcutta there has been very little done in Exchange, and the rates have declined to ½ per cent. discount for sight Bills, and 1½ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight Bills.

On China, transactions were done in 60 days' sight Bills at Rs. 216 to 217 per 100 dollars, but the tendency is upward.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
,,	4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,,	3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,,	2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,,	1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,,	on demand		
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 11¾d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.

Do. in case, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,, ,,

Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,

Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charge, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as may fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.

Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at	1s. 11¾d.	,,
3 Do.	at	1s. 11¾d.	,,
2 Do.	at	1s. 11¾d.	,,
1 Do.	at	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On demand (Head Office)	at	1s. 11¾d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balances, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

September 5th, 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA,

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 3 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
,,	4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,,	3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,,	2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,,	1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,,	On demand	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight		1s. 11¾d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
,, 4 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
,, 3 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
,, 2 months' sight	2s.	
,, 1 month's sight	1s.	11¾d.
,, On demand		
On Scotland	1s.	11¾d.
On Ireland		
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 30,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ percent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement of the payments of the interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. S. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 1st October 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Oct. 10	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Surat 9 Oct.
	Benares (s)	Wright	Suez 27 Sept, and Aden 3 Oct.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Maharaj*, from Surat.—Major and Mrs. Walker; Mr. and Mrs. Ballie; Mr. White and 100 natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *The Duke*, E. Hawkins, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Ellesmere*, A. Anderson, bound to Suddasheegur.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

Bombay, Friday, 10th October 1862.

From Aden.

Albert Edward.—Cargo Ballasts.

From Liverpool.

Sillery.—100 barrels Coal Tar; 1,184 tons Coals; 10 packages Merchandize.

From London.

Naval Brigade.—40 packages Copper; 157 cases Brass Sheets; 4,850 packages Iron; 500 bags Lead; 86 cases Papers; 10 cases Champagne; 168 casks Quicksilver; 34 cases Acid; 100 cases Old Tom; 16 cases Glass; 700 boxes Tin Plates; 4 cases Ham; 2 cases Biscuits; 4 boxes Vermillion; 163 cases Wine; 9 cases Sherry; 900 cases Gin; 100 cases Worcestershire; 66 cases Brandy; 200 cases Cider; 125 Barrels Ale; 9 barrels Porters; 450 cases Geneva; 1 case Split; and many packages of Merchandize.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 10TH OCTOBER 1862.

For London.

Celestial Empire.—1 case Gambrage, 2188 lbs.; 13 casks Aloes Socotra, 14, 3, 12 lbs.; 25 packages, White Pepper 24, 2, 23 lbs., Lalljee Jugjeevun.

Wings of the Wind.—43 packages Aloes Socotra, 30 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lbs., Ebram Ramjee; 131 packages Cloves, 161 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lbs., Mooljee Morarjee; 604 packages Cloves, 731 cwt., Goolam Hosain Teza; 2,743 pieces E. Teeth, 78 cwt. 2 qr. 8½ lbs., Cullianjee Sowchund.

Gloriana.—16 caska Castor Oil, 69 cwt., G. Burstall and Co.

For Liverpool.

Hahnemann.—10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Dyall Virjee.

Missouri.—53 bales Cotton, 185½ cwt., Jeatha Sewjee.

Queen of the West.—75 bales Cotton, 242¼ cwt., Khandapa Goolway.

Perless.—55 bales Cotton, 187½ cwt., Tulsidass Nursidass.

Inkermann.—65 bales Wool, 195 cwt., Woomedchund Roopchund; 56 bales Wool, 156 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee: 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Mallsey Sewjee; 20 packages Blackwood Furnitures, Nana Moroba.

Victoria Bridge.—Half bales Cotton, ½ cwt., Cursondass Mulhowdass.

Glen Monarch.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., R. Souzbs and Co.

Azuline.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Khandapa Goolway: 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Narrenjee Sewjee.

Rowantree.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., T. Chambers.

Sir John Lawrence.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Columbian.*—7½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Sewlall Motecelall; 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy; 21½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Ludhabhoy Nensey and Co.; 2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdena and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Ramjeebhoy Sazum; 19 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs each, Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 8 half chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Premabhoy Hemabhoy; 1 half chest M. Opium, 70 lbs., each, Ramjee Narron; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Rajee Esac Sons and Co.; 4 chests, M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Cursetjee Bomonjee; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each Megraz Jugonath; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Nursey Fazul; 2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Woomedchund Kokumchaud; 6 chest M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Bagareemull Nursingdass; 1 box Cowbazors, 27 lbs., Futtaybhoy Ameerjee; 1 box Country Handkerchiefs and Snuffs, Penuchund Dewchund; 18 chests M. Opium 140 lbs., each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdena and Co; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Framjee Byramjee Mehta and Co.

For Suez.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—20 packages Sundries, G. Whitley.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Columbian.*—5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdena and Co.; 3 chest M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Nursey Taza; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Cursetjee Bomonjee; 4½ cheats M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Bagareemull Nursingdass; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdena and Co.

For Penang.

Steamer *Columbian.*—1 box Wearing Apparel, D. Hormusjee.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Columbian.*—1 box White Piece Goods, 15 pieces Mohmed Ally Casumally; 2 boxes Sundries, Cursondass Vuruzdass; 1 box Sundries, Abdool Rusoollallybhoy; 6 cases Printed Books 700 Nos. Ja

whatever may be the fate of the United States, this may be said, that they have certainly increased our *confidence in the energy of human nature, and that is a great exploit to have performed.*" Verily the vitality of humbug is great!

The amenities of manners amongst gentlemen is being illustrated by the candidates for the vacancy in the representation of Stoke-upon-Trent, Mr. Grenfell, Mr. Beresford Hope, and Serjeant Shee in a most extraordinary manner. We question whether a Billingsgate fish wife could equal some of the very pleasant things the candidates have been saying of each other. However we must not criticise, we suppose, too nicely what occurs on such occasions.

It seems that electioneering contests should be treated in the same category as "love and war," where all is considered fair!

It is doubtful how things may go, but if the liberals continue divided there seems little doubt Mr. Hope will step in and get the oyster, and that the learned Sergeant and his liberal *friend* Mr. Grenfell may have a shell each!

It is at length decided that the International Exhibition is to be kept open till the 1st November. The numbers have not been keeping up to the old average of late, and at present they are mainly made up of foreigners and country cousins; but Londoners will be making a great rush next month for more last views, and the guarantors are now looked on as *safe*, but there will be but precious little over.

The unhappy Commissioners have been in perpetual hot-water; no sooner do they tide over one trouble, than another arises, and their normal state is "vexation of spirit," unless they are very thick skinned, which it is to be hoped they are.

Mr. Veillard the contractor for the *foreign* refreshment department has broken down in his contract, and figures in the Bankruptcy Court in a way to cause very ugly scandals concerning some people.

He started apparently without capital, but the receipts were great, and the profits enormous, 30 per cent.; nevertheless with all this, he succumbs with hardly any assets. What became of all the money? is asked everywhere but there is no satisfactory response.

A scion of aristocracy the Hon'ble F. Calogan figures as a creditor to the tune of £2,000, and every one marvels how this promising younger son who has defiled his fingers, and his caste comes to be in such a position. He himself keeps a discreet silence, amid showers of unpleasant conjectures—and the poor Commissioners have been charged as having been open to *influence* when they let the contract.

They have just made a statement on the subject, it may clear them, but in other respects is not satisfactory, and thus matters stand at present. Our worthy Archbishop Sumner who had been ailing for sometime has at length passed away at the ripe age of 82. In troublous, even perilous times for the Church, in consequence mainly of the controversies within, he continued to rule, so as to throw oil often on troubled waters, and steer the barque with a mild and yet tolerably firm hand, when an opposite course would have bred infinite mischief. He was a learned and able prelate of the mild evangelical school, and though by no means extraordinary for capacity, did good apostolic work in his day.

It is curious to see how wonderful the unanimity of the press has been shown in indicating a successor. Where they have mentioned a name it has been almost invariably Tait, the Bishop of London, and a "Cany Scot." The reason of this is no doubt owing to his admirable management of his own diocese, where he has had to deal with sundry ugly controversies, which he has contrived to settle with firmness and moderation, and without any sacrifice of principle. Tait in scholarship and capacity is equal to the best of the Bishops, and appears to excel all of them in doing the proper work of a Bishop.

The Queen is now quietly settled with the rest of the Royal Family in her German retreat. The Prince of Wales with his *fiancée*, after enjoying a few gala days with her and the members of her family, at the Belgian Court have proceeded to join the Queen. A semi-official paragraph appeared in all the daily journals, two days ago, in the usual large type—to the effect, That this approaching marriage with a Danish Princess, "is one based entirely upon mutual affection," "in no way connected with political considerations"—and moreover that the late Prince Consort "had been long convinced that this was a most desirable marriage." Amen, and best wishes is the universal response of the British nation!

This letter has spun out to such a length that *foreign affairs* must be deferred.

It is satisfactory to know that Garibaldi's health is not quite so bad as was reported. Professor Partridge, a well known Surgeon, has been dispatched from England to attend him. There is the deepest sympathy felt and expressed for the wounded patriot (no one looks on him as a rebel) in this country, and a very large sum has already been subscribed by all classes of the people to provide a fund for whatever expenses may be incurred in doing all that human skill can do to relieve his sufferings.

As to Rattazzi, the living servant of Louis Napoleon, the storm seems rising likely to overwhelm him, and mayhap, bring trouble on his master!

(From another Correspondent.)

LONDON, 18*th September* 1862.

The Garibaldi *fiasco* is still the topic of all Europe. The General lies maimed at Spezzia, but we are at present released from all anxiety about his wound, which was at one time believed to be dangerous. A telegram just received in London from Professor Partridge, who has been sent out by the General's English friends, reports that the bullet did not enter the wound, but struck and broke the inner ankle joint, which, though painful on movement, is free from inflamation, and is going on favorably. As yet it is believed, the Sardinian Government has not positively decided whether, or before what Court it will bring its prisoner to trial. Official announcements to the contrary effect have doubtless appeared in its journals. But at present, no one believes anything that may happen to appear either in a French or an Italian journal, especially if it claims to be official, and still more especially, if the writer declares he is authorised to make the particular statement in question. The English Government does not hesitate to advise an amnesty, and one of the members of the Government, Mr. Charles Gilpin, has ever invited Garibaldi in case he should be permitted to leave Italy, to visit him in England. But Signor Ratazzi is simply a French Proconsul beyond the Alps, and has no will in the matter, he must do as he is ordered from Biaritz. The Emperor then, it is said, is confident that in the person of Garibaldi the Italian revolution, which has so long menaced and embarassed him, is in his power, and is determined to bring it to judgment. And it is likely his determination will be rather stimulated than otherwise by the alarming rumours, which has been spread within the last week, concerning a new Mazzinian plot for his assassination.

Nothing can however be more mysteriously enigmatic than the present policy of His Imperial Majesty. His Cabinet, according to authentic rumours, is divided into two equal sections, bitterly opposed to each other, on the question of the evacuation of Rome. He has two semi-official organs, each claiming to be equally inspired—one of which *La France* declares that Italy is to be re-divided into three kingdoms, and the other *La Constitutionnel* announces regularly, twice a week, that the French troops are to evacuate Rome immediately, and leave the Pope to his fate. At the back of the *Constitutionnel* is M de Persigny, the Emperor's oldest friend and confidant. At the back of *la France* is His Majesty's better half. The connection of the Empress with this new journal is so well known that it is generally called *l'avenue de l'Impératrice*. The war is carried from the Press and the Cabinet into the Imperial family. The Empress has a formidable opponent there in the Prince Napoleon, and his quick-witted, and it is said somewhat sarcastic Sardinian spouse, the Princess Clotilde. Our energetic Premier, taking advantage in the first place of the really serious state of affairs at Turin, and in the second place of the struggle of opinion around the Emperor, and, last not least in the third place, of Lord John's absence with the Queen in Germany, has had a serious correspondence with the Emperor on the Roman question. But I believe it has ended in a rather curt rejoinder from the French Government, to the effect that it was not in the habit of obtruding advice upon the Queen, as to where she should send, or where she should withdraw her troops. This I have just heard on what I reckon excellent authority. At the same time, however, there is a fresh telegram, from Turin, saying that Victor Emanuel has just answered a deputation that he means to spend the Christmas in Rome.

Domestic news is scarce and stale. The attendance at the Exhibition rather tends to slacken, now that it is known it will not close until the 1st of November. We hear from Belgium with lively satisfaction of the love-making of the Prince of Wales, and his Danish intended, who under the auspices of old Leopold have been sentimentalizing through the gardens of Lacken, and reviewing the by no means doughty warriors of the little kingdom. The distress in Lancashire still deepens and intensifies—and is soon likely to lead to a general rate in aid on the same scale as that of the Irish Famine. But happily there is no other great distress throughout the three kingdoms—on the contrary every prospect of an excellent harvest.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

EIGHT DAYS LATER NEWS FROM LONDON.

(Special for Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, 26*th September*.

America 17th September. Confederates occupy Maryland in great force: enthusiastically received by inhabitants.

Great battle between M'Clellan and Confederates at Haggerstone: result not known.

Federals surrounded at Harpers' Ferry: expected to surrender.

Garibaldi is out of danger.

Cotton very dull: best Surats nineteen pence.

NINE DAYS LATER NEWS FROM LIVERPOOL.

We have been favored with the following private telegram:—

LIVERPOOL, 27*th September*.

Depression regained: market steady: many arrivals.

Swithamley totally lost.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 12th AND 18th SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Benares*, Captain G. P. Wright, was signalled as entering the harbour yesterday afternoon about five o'clock, and soon anchored with the English Mails of the above dates on board. She left Suez on the 27th Sept, at 6 P.M., and Aden on the 3rd inst. at 8. P.M.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.—Captain and Mrs. Munro, and two children; Mr. R. Reid: Assistant Surgeon and Mrs. Blomfield; Captain and Mrs. Anderson; Captain and Mrs. Morris; Mrs. W. E. Frere; Mrs. Taverner; Mr. W. Peel; Mr. C. H. Brooke; Mrs. J. H. Moore; Mrs. Orban; Lieut. Boyce; Mr. W. Shields; Mr. Luke Ramshaw; Mr. R. Alexander; Mr. J. Bruce, and Mr. Pinhey.

From Marseilles.—Captain Betham; Mr. R. H. Baker; Mr. D. McPherson; Mr. C. Warwick; Mr. Richards; Mr. Harraden; Mr. Courvoisier; and Mr. T. Gaynor.

From Gibraltar—Mr. Josh Poli.

From Suez—Mr. Boninger; Mr. Gow; and Mr. Terry.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

A great battle, which lasted two days, has been fought in Virginia. The Federal army was completely routed, and fled into Washington, to which place they were pursued by the Confederates. Stonewall Jackson has crossed the Potomac into Maryland with 40,000 men. M'Clellan is appointed to the command of Washington. The Confederates are in full force in Kentucky and Tennessee. They are also advancing upon New Orleans. Great dissatisfaction prevails in the North against the government. M'Clellan has lost his popularity. The governors of the Abolitionist States have met in council.

It is generally believed that an amnesty will be granted to Garibaldi; but a trial by a provincial court is stated officially to be necessary. Cialdini and La Marmora urge a trial to satisfy the army. The reports of Cialdini and Pallavicino are published. Garibaldi still suffers from his wounds. Professor Partridge has been sent out from England to attend him.

Another English schooner has been captured in American waters.

The St. Leger was won by The Marquis.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Army:—Major-General W. W. Dunlop, Retired List, Madras Army.

MISCELLANEOUS: Mr. Charles Pearson, City Solicitor—Lord Edward Cecil.

The United States' government has announced its intention to issue letters of marque to check the hostilities of Southern privateers.

Several substitutes for cotton have been suggested. A steamship is reported from Charleston with 2,000 bales of cotton on board.

The Privy Council have issued orders prohibiting the driving or femoval of sheep in certain parts of Wiltshire and Dorsetshire, in consequence of the prevalence of disease. Flockmasters and breeders are forming an association to restrain the spread of disease.

The French vessels carrying reinforcements to Mexico have met disasters: one having run foul of a vessel, and the other having caught fire and been burned.

M. Aimé Humbert, the first ambassador from Switzerland to Japan, is to leave Marseilles on the 20th November.

Conspiracies against the life of the Emperor Napoleon are stated to have been discovered by the French government.

Relief Funds for the distress in the north has been formed in Birmingham and other places, and large subscriptions are being received from all parts of the United Kingdom and the colonies.

The *Royal Oak*, iron-cased frigate, has been successfully launched at Chatham.

An enthusiastic meeting has been held at Newcastle to express sympathy for Garibaldi. Similar meetings are to be held at Birmingham, Rochdale, and other places.

The Queen remains at Rheinhardtsbrunn, where she has been joined by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred.

President Juarez has written to the Emperor Napoleon to the effect that the French expedition prevents him from establishing the strong government France desires to see in Mexico.

The late Archbishop of Canterbury was buried in the village church of Addington on the 12th September.

A coroner's jury has censured the want of arrangements to prevent engines from leaving the sidings to go on the main lines at London-bridge station.

A sum of £5,500 has been remitted from Victoria for the relief of the distress in Lancashire, and a similar sum from New South Wales.

The King of Portugal has announced to the Cortes his approaching marriage. The Princess Clotilde will be present, but Prince Napoleon is gone to Egypt.

It has been decided to keep the International Exhibition open till the 1st November.

The Queen has formally demanded the hand of the Princess Alexandra of Denmark in marriage for the Prince of Wales.

The opening of the Dutch Chambers took place on the 15th September.

It is said that the Constantinople Conference has decided that the Turks are to remain in possession of the fortresses on the Danube.

A debate which has produced intense excitement in Prussia is now going forward in the Berlin Representative Chamber on the subject of the military re-organisation.

Several nobles have been holding illegal meetings in Warsaw at the house of Count Zamoyski, who has been summoned to St. Petersburg to answer for his participation in them.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days' sight, 1s. 11⅞d. to 2s.; 30 days' 1s. 11⅞d. to 2s. 0⅛d. Bombay, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0⅛d.

Five per cent. Rupee Paper, 105¼; Ditto Five-and-a-half, 112½.

Indian five per cents., 109½.

Consols for money, 93⅜ to 93½; Ditto, Account, Oct. 8 93¼ to 93⅝.

Bank of England rate of discount stands at 2 per cent.

Money Market easy.

The Stock Markets quiet.

Produce Markets generally firm. *Tea* without change. *Silk* quiet; *Indigo* firm; the sales are declared for the 12th October. *Sugar* steady. *Rice* firm of cargo kind. *Saltpetre* firm. *Jute* has been very excited, but closes quiet. *Cutch* 29s. per cwt. *Shellac* steady.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 83s. to 87s.; good middling, 88s. to 90s.; fine middling, 91s. to 94s. per cwt. Market very firm.

Linseed sells at 68s. for Calcutta, and Bombay at 73s.; *Rapeseed* is quoted at 67s. for Calcutta, and at 74s. for Guzerat; market firm.

Cocoa-nut Oil in demand at £54 for Ceylon, and at £56 for Cochin.

Liverpool Cotton.—Fair New Orleans, 29d. to 30d. per lb.; fair Broach, 19d.; fair Dhollera, 17d. to 17½d. per lb. Market sensitive and irregular.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings. 40-inch, 7lb., 15s. per piece; 8½lbs., 18s. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3lbs., 7s. Mule twist No. 40. good seconds, 30d. per lb. Market quiet but firm.

LATEST NEWS.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Wednesday Evening.

INASMUCH as the guiding spirit of the British empire happens to be a viscount, it must have occurred to Laguéronniere that a personage of the same nominal rank might have some chance of leadership here, were it but on the principle which suggested a resident Milesian's remarks on one of our Montmorency's referring to his ancestor the great Connetable, that "he too had an uncle in the constabulary." It is somewhat unlucky that he cannot find a single organ of public opinion, of whatever side, to tolerate his assumption; and to-day the *Constitutionnel* has serious misgivings as to his mental soundness—"the known superinducing causes of monomania being deficient sympathies, insulation, and disappointed fancy." Folks at a distance cannot, of course, realise to themselves the idea of what the old schoolmen described as *Chimæra bombylans in vacuo*; hence we have strange extracts from foreign journals, speculations on the supposed new party of French politicians, some fresh terminations of Imperialist Puseyites, equally incoherent in principle as the Oxford Tractarians, and of whose ideas the Viscount is the expositer. The plain fact is, that he has no followers beyond what fit commodiously in an average sized boudoir.

The *Daily News* is seized day after day, yet that is what the spirited writers must, of course, anticipate; out, for the first time, the *Tablet* has been also placed under ban, notwithstanding the mediæval of a Madonna over its leading article.

Nec te tua plurima, Panthou!
Labentem pietas nec Apollinis infula texit.

From a stray number, by private conveyance, its offensive passages are manifest, and to transcribe them were simply to provoke for your readers a similar privation; their drift is, however, sufficiently harmless when it is stated that "the Emperor is no longer a free agent;" that "he is under tutelage of certain marshals constituting themselves trustees for the Empress and her son;" that, "however willing to advance the revolutionary cause," he finds himself checked by Marshals M'Mahon and Pelissier, to the latter of whom, when in London, "Mazzini showed the original of his carbonaro oath," and thus revealed the peril of France, the upshot of all which discoveries is now visible in the grand manifestoes of Laguerronniere.

No pains are spared to make his Imperial Majesty fully sensible of the good-will he may count on in return for his much enduring complacency, a recently appointed prelate of his own choice, in a south-midland department, having just christened ostentatiously a Legitimist's son, whose godfather was given in as Count de Chambord, with the Duchess of Parma for godmother. It is not, however, from any such utterly hopeless pretendership that dynastic difficulties can ever be seriously looked for. A Spanish Regency embodying the tendencies of Spain, and claiming to perpetuate here the inheritance of the Bonaparte race on principles other than those openly championed by Prince Jerome, offers a sadly precarious prospect of eventual stability.

The latest news from Mexico by the packet just arrived represents General Lorencez as desirous of handing over the chief command to General Forez, and returning forthwith to France. The ambassador, De Saligny, was also bent on withdrawal.

There died yesterday, at Lyons, the divisional commandant veteran Marshal de Castellane, descended from an old race of barons in Provance, renowned for their exploits against the kings of Arragon. He served in the early campaigns of the First Consul in Italy, in Spain at Burgos; subsequently at Eszling, Rattisbonne, and Wargam; figured in the Russian campaign; was promoted at Moscow; distinguished himself at the passage of the Beresina and the campaign of Leipsig, and was altogether a remarkable type of the old imperial race of soldiers.—*Globe, Sept* 18.

"We think," says the *France*, "we can affirm that the question of new elections, so frequently alluded to of late in the press, will not receive any solution during this year."

"It has been stated," says the *Patrie*, "by an evening journal, and repeated by many provincial organs of the public press, that the last detachments sent off to Mexico will raise the expeditionary army to 60,000 men. We are in a position to affirm that the total effective of the army under the command of General Forey does not exceed 30,000 men, and that it is considered more than sufficient to secure the success of the French expedition."—*Id.*

AMERICA.

A contemporary publishes a telegram, which it professes was received by the City of Washington at Cape Race. According to this, her latest news is to Sept. 10th, and is as follows:—

M'Clellan, with an immense force, had gone in pursuit of Jackson.

The Federals had evacuated Nashville.

The President had accepted Secretary Stanton's resignation. Halleck had been appointed his successor.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

QUEENSTOWN, *Wednesday Morning.*

THE Inman steamer City of Washington has arrived, having left New York on the 6th inst. She brings 259 passengers, and has $434,000 in specie on freight. On September 8 she passed an American ship bound west, showing a flag black and white under ensign. On the 10th passed the British ship Darby Allan, bound west. On the 10th the City of Washington called off Cape Race.

Her advices have been anticipated; but the subjoined financial intelligence is of interest:—

(From the New York Shipping and Commercial List of Sept. 6.)

"The apprehensions engendered by the late unexpected manœuvres of the army of Virginia, and the reported advance of the Confederate forces in Kentucky towards Cincinnati, Ohio, combined with the thousand-and-one unfavourable rumours which have been circulated in Wallstreet and elsewhere during the past three days, have not extended to financial circles, and have utterly failed to shake the confidence of any but the most timid in the final success of the Government in its warfare against the rebellion. The existing state of things is generally regarded as the legitimate fruits of the policy which, until recently, was pursued by the authorities at the National Capitol; but, inasmuch as the future mode of dealing with the rebellion promises to differ radically from that of the past, it is believed that the efforts of the Government to subdue its enemies will be entirely successful. It is also believed that the erroneous idea of the invincibility of any particular army will not in future prevent either the public or the Administration from more fully appreciating the magnitude of the difficulties to be overcome, before the Union forces can effect the accomplishment of their task of capturing the Confederate capital, or of overcoming the Confederate army. Hence it is hoped and believed that the next time that an advance takes place it will be with an army sufficiently imposing to ensure the successful consummation of that long-deferred object. The report was current yesterday that the Confederates had crossed the Upper Potomac and invaded Maryland. This was not without benefit to the Bears, who, make the most of every unfavourable report, and whose *forte* it is to exaggerate every rumour which has a tendency to depress the Stock-market. There is comparatively little business transacted in monetary circles, and the stagnation which has for sometime existed in commercial circles is extending to every department of trade. The business of suppressing the rebellion is coming to be regarded in the light of a personal matter—in which one and all are interested—and business is therefore considered by many people as of only secondary consideration. Business places are generally being closed at about 3 o'clock, and the balance of the day is devoted to the business of reinforcing the army and otherwise advancing the interests of the country. It fact, it would seem that the vastness of the war, and the immense sacrifices which must be made to insure the suppression of the rebellion, were never until now half appreciated.

"The market for gold and silver has been greatly excited by the rumours and realities of the three days, and the premium has risen or declined according to the tenour of the latest report. As a general thing, however, the tendency has been upward, and the closing rates were much higher than on Tuesday last.

"Foreign exchange has felt the influence of the unfavourable rumours also, and rates are much higher, though almost nominal.

"The stagnation in general trade continues, and the amount of business transacting from day to day is insignificant, and no considerable improvement is anticipated until the complete suppression of the rebellion shall have become insured beyond the possibility of a doubt.

"Mony continues very plentiful, but there is less desire to invest, except where the securities are of the most unexceptionable character. The market is altogether more stringent.

"The business in dry goods, both foreign and domestic, continues fair, though it is less active than last week, having been checked by the same causes which have operated so unfavourably on all other branchas of trade. Holders are very firm.

"Government securities have been depressed by the army movements and the unfavourable rumours which have been current, and nearly all kinds are lower.

"Stocks have been uuder the controlling influence of the Bear interest during the greater part of the time since our last, and the unfavourable rumours in regard to war matters, &c., which have been current, are mainly traceable to this source. The trnsactions have been rather more heavy, but this is not a consequence of a better demand—the transfers having been induced for the most part by the low and depreciating prices. The European news is favourable, but the war news and rumours counteract every favourable influence. Prices were lower at the First Board yesterday, but the rumour that the Confederates had entered Maryland which was subsequently set afloat, exerted a further depressing influence, when prices declined still more."—*Times, Sept.* 18.

THE SERVIAN QUESTION.

La Patrie has the following:—

"The representatives of the Powers who signed the treaty of Paris, assembled at Constantinople to settle the affairs of Servia, have signed in a ninth and last sitting the protocol which puts an end to the labours of the Conference. If we are rightly informed, the basis of this protocol are as follows:—

"'Mussulman subjects must leave Servia, and can in future only reside within the fortresses which remain in the possession of the Turks. The Porte would give up the fortresses which remain in possession of the Turks. The Porte will give up the fortresses of Soko and Ujitza. These two points were adopted in principle at the first meetings.

"The Porte would engage not to place the guns of the fortress of Belgrade in a position southwards, which would command the town. It would, moreover, bind itself not to make use of its military power, except for legitimate defence. A copy of the permanent instructions addressed to the Governor of the Fortress will be handed to the Powers.

"As regards the reciprocal reduction of the Servian and Ottoman forces, and the demolition, if necessary, for the extension of the *rayon* of the citadel of Belgrade, an indemnity will be paid by the Porte for any houses destroyed."—*Id.*

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(From the Home News, Sept. 18.)

THE intelligence from America which we publish in our present number is, on all accounts, the most important that has reached us since the commencement of hostilities. In order to be enabled to appreciate fully the magnitude of the operations, and the vastness of the consequences likely to flow from them, it is necessary to keep in view the circumstances immediately preceding them. It must be remembered that after many months of careful training, the army of the Potomac, the finest the North had ever sent into the field, went forth under the command of a picked general, who with princes of the blood royal of France on his staff, was designated by his enthusiastic countrymen the Young Napoleon. That army made a successful descent upon the Southern coast, and marched in to the bowels of the Peninsula without impediment. It lay down before Richmond. It was to take Richmond as a matter of certainty. Months elapsed, and, instead of taking Richmond it was signally worsted in successive flying engagements, and ultimately obliged to make a sudden retreat. The utmost glory the army of the Potomac achieved, was the glory of effecting its escape, or rather the escape of a small remnant of its original strength, from the territory it had set out to conquer.

Then it must also be borne in mind that General Pope occupied the Valley of the Shenandoah, where he issued proclamations of the most exulting character. From that secure position he was to descend in force upon Richmond; but before he could attempt to the grand design into execution, he was himself, like M'Clellan, compelled to evacuate his encampment, and take up new ground. We next find him placed between Warrenton and Manassas endeavouring to keep open his communication with Washington, which was as much as he could do, through Centreville, Fairfax and Alexandria. It now soon became obvious that a battle on the largest scale was inevitable. Stonewall Jackson had forced his way close to the river, past the right of the Federal troops, and occupied a post to the west of Fairfax and Centreville. The main body of the Confederate army, under General Lee took the ground between Warrenton and the Rappahannock, while a division under Longstreet pushed on in the direction of Leesburg. If we add that the reserve of the Federal army, commanded by M'Clellan, occupied Alexandria while Burnside's division was waiting for the chances of the field at Fredericksburg, we shall have before us the whole scene and disposition of the sanguinary conflicts that ensued.

It seems that Pope made a blunder at starting, having mistaken Jackson's position, and instead of cutting off Jackson's division from the main body of the army, as he hoped to do, he brought the whole of his own army into jeopardy. There was some skirmishing between the outposts on the evening of the 28th; and the dawn of the following morning discovered the two armies drawn up in battle array in front of each other, the right wing of the Confederates resting on the Warrenton road, and their left extending across Bull Run Creek, with the Federal army exactly opposite. The heat of the fight on the first day fell upon Sigle who commanded the centre of the Federal army, and who distinguished himself by his gallantry. It was not till the afternoon that Heintzelman, who commanded the right wing, came up to his help; M'Dowell, who commanded the left, does not appear in the battle at all. The result of the first day was to turn the front of both armies: the Federals claiming the advantage. But if they really had the advantage, which even on their own showing is doubtful, they utterly lost it the next day. Sigel's division had suffered so much that Porter's was now placed in the centre, and Sigel lay in reserve. It was not till late in the day that the battle was renewed throughout the whole line, the Confederates apparently having kept the Federals occupied by skirmishes until the arrival of the Confederate commander-in-Chief, Lee, with reinforcements. At 5 o'clock the Confederates opened a terrific fire. The steadiness and bravery displayed by the divisions of M'Dowell and Porter under this tremendous shock, which continued for upwards of an hour, must have influenced the fortunes of the day, if more courage and endurance were enough; but they waved and broke at last, and before nightfall the whole Federal army was in full retreat. At Centreville, the flying legions were met by some divisions which were coming up to the rescue from Alexandria, but which were now arriving just in time to be too late. The Confederates appear on this occasion to have profited by their former experience on the same ground: and, following up the pursuit, they attacked the divisions in the rear of the Federal army, killed two generals, and finally hunted the whole army of Virginia into the earthworks of Washington.

The question now for the Confederates is—will they cross into Maryland, and attempt a *coup de main* in the rear? Or will they sit down to a regular siege of the capital? At present, appearance favour the former supposition. General Jackson has crossed the Potomac with 40,000 men, and occupied Frederick, Maryland, from whence his pickets extend seven miles. It is stated at the same time that nearly all the Confederate troops have been withdrawn from before Washington.

In Kentucky and Tennessee, and down the Mississippi to New Orleans, the Confederates are manifesting renewed vigour, and reaping fresh triumphs. The effect of these events upon the spirit of the North is shown in distrust of the generals who have so signally failed, Pope has been removed from the command of the army in Virginia, and transferred to the North-west; and not only is M'Clellan's capacity called into question, but even his loyalty is beginning to be doubted. Everybody asks why he did not bring up his troops from Alexandria, after having been three times ordered to do so.

Turning from the army to the internal administration of the North, the prospect is equally confused and hopeless.

The practical object, or, more properly speaking, the impracticable object, of the war can no longer be concealed. Who runs may read that the one sole purpose of the war is to restore the Union. Mr. Lincoln does not hesitate to avow that he is ready to sacrifice law and liberty, personal rights and public interests of every known or conceivable kind, to the nominal restoration of a Union, which, even he must be convinced, no power on earth could maintain. Mr. Stanton repeats almost *verbatim* the sentiments of Mr. Lincoln, and says that the people are ready to sacrifice the Habeas Corpus Act, and the liberty of speech and the press to preserve a Union. All these precious rights are, in fact, sacrificed already. The Habeas Corpus Act is suspended by the sole will of the President: the citizens of loyal States, not under martial law, are treated exactly as if they were living in a state of siege; the most feeble utterance of the most common place opinion upon the progress of the war, the characters of the generals, or the conduct of the government, is dealt with as treason; and for the slightest offences, or for no offence, on grounds of mere caprice or suspicion, any man in the Northern States of America may be seized and plunged into one of the countless hostiles that are sown thicker than churches over the land, without being ever informed of the accusation against him, or permitted to seek his justification before any of the ordinary tribunals of justice. And this is the once model republic! The issue is yet to come. In any other country the result would be important in its influence over the future; but in America, where principles are overridden every hour, and every man in power does exactly as he likes, we can draw no such augury.—*Id.*

THE question of what is to be done with Garibaldi is still unanswered. It looks as if the government were waiting for orders. First, he was to be tried by the Senate; then by a military court; then by the Senate again; now there is to be an amnesty; and next the question is to go to the provincial courts. The general supposition is that advantage will be taken of the marriage of the king's daughter to grant a general political amnesty, thus escaping the particular difficulty; but this, of course, is mere conjecture.

Concerning Garibaldi himself and his treatment our information is nearly as unsatisfactory. The accounts of his condition differ as widely from each other as the readings of a milestone from opposite sides. But as the government claims the credit of having looked after his ease and comforts, and as it is hardly credible that they should have neglected their illustrious prisoner, we hope that General Bixio's report of the state in which he found him applies only to the first few days of his confinement, and that matters were improved afterwards. So much distrust of Italian skill prevails in England, that Professor Partridge has been sent over to tender his services to Garibaldi; and, whether his aid be accepted or not, we shall learn from him the actual condition of the patient.

The stillness of Italy has been unmoved even by the publication of the official reports of General Cialdini and Colonel Pallavicino. The Italians bear the situation with magnanimity; and could not afford a stronger proof of their good sense than by the silence which has followed General Cialdini's statement of the instructions is issued for the pursuit of Garibaldi. Had the liberator of Sicily and Naples been a brigand at the head of a mob of ferocious marauders, the general could not have provided more effectually for annihilating him. His evident intention was to put down the movement by the most violent means, without considering consequences, or without throwing open a door by which Garibaldi might be honourably enabled to relinquish his project, when he found it impracticable at the eleventh hour. It is shown too by Pallavicino's report that the attack was begun by the royal troops, and that no preliminary opportunity was afforded to the Garibaldians to submit to the king's authority. They were fired upon without warning or challenge: a needless and sanguinary proceeding. In this, however, Pallavicino merely carried out his orders, and his conduct, as far as it depended upon himself, appears to effect the highest credit on his manliness and generosity.—*Id.*

IT was expected that an application would have been made at the judge's chambers for a writ of *habeas corpus* to remove William Roupell from the custody of the Sheriff of Surrey, where he was detained for debt, to Newgate, to take his trial at the Central Criminal Court, but within the last few days the detainer was withdrawn, the debt having been settled. The prisoner will therefore be removed without writ of *habeas corpus*. A short time back, in an action under the Bills of Exchange Act, Mr. Roupell obtained leave to appeal on an affidavit made since his confinement in Horsemonger-lone gaol.—*Home News, Sept.* 18.

Two terrific explosions of gunpowder took place at the Nancekuke Powder-works, near Redruth, Cornwall, by which five persons were killed, and two seriously injured. The origin of this lamentable occurrence has not been traced. The persons killed are all women who were employed in the dry department and the sifting room.—*Id.*

THE launch of the armour-plated frigate *Royal Oak* was successfully accomplished on the 10th Sept., from Chatham dockyard. An immense stage was erected in the head of the slip, tastefully decorated with flags, and it was completely filled by the officers of the garrison and the principal inhabitants of the neighbourhood. The "brows" on each side of the slip had also been fitted up in a very commodious manner for the accommodation of other visitors, and were likewise crowded. At half-past 1 o'clock labour was suspended in the yard, and the already large crowd was greatly increased by the flocking to the spot of hundreds of the workmen who were as eager as the visitors to witness the interesting proceedings. The steam-tender Wildfire, having on board Vice-Admiral W. J. Hope Johnstone, arrived from Sheerness, and the gallant admiral took up his position in stand at the head of the slip. Other steamers with parties of officers also arrived from the same port. At a quarter to 2 o'clock, the arrangements being completed, Miss Fanshawe, daughter to the captain-superintendent of the dock, raised the gaily-decorated bottle, which was suspended at the bows of the vessel, and breaking it against the stern, named her in the usual manner. She then severed the cord, which caused the fall of the weights that displace the dog-shores; but the vessel remained in her position. This, however, it is stated, was in accordance with the intentions of the officers of the yard, who, on account of the immense weight of the ship, wished to avoid precipitancy in the matter, and to cease her as far as possible in her descent to the water, and had therefore directed a larger number of blocks than is usual to be left under her up to this time. A number of workmen now commenced to split away a number of the blocks, and the hydraulic rams being placed at her bows and stern, in about 10 minutes from the time of knocking away the dog-shores the immense vessel began to move, at first slowly, but with increasing velocity as she neared the water, and amid the hearty cheers of the concourse of visitors, and the strains of "Rules Britannia" from the band, the launch of this noble vessel was accomplished. The Royal Oak was originally laid down about four years ago for a line-of-battle ship of 90 guns, but therefore she was in frame operations were suspended. It was decided to cut her down and convert her into an iron-cased frigate for 50 guns. She is pierced to carry 32 on her maindeck, and was intended to carry the remainder on her upper-deck. It has, however, been decided recently that she is only to carry two Armstrongs as pivot guns on her upper-deck, and she is therefore reduced to the rating of a 34-gun frigate. These will, however, be of the heaviest description. She is to be fitted with engines of 800-horse power, by Maudslay and Co. She will immediately be masted and take on board her boilers and machinery, after which she will be placed in dock to be completed for sea. The fact that this was the first launch of a vessel of this class from Chatham dockyard, or, indeed, from any of the (royal) dockyards, greatly enhanced the interest of the occasion.

A board of Admiralty proceeded to Shoeburyness on Sept. 16 for the purpose of witnessing a series of experiments to test the efficiency of the celebrated Horsfall gun when opposed to a strong combination of wrought iron plates and timber. A target used for the occasion was made at Woolwich dockyard, and comprised two sections—one being plates of 4½ inches thick, bolted on oak timber 9 inches in thickness; and the other being 2-inch plates, with a 4-inch backing. The result was decidedly favourable to the weapon, which in fact completely shattered the target—one of the shots piercing through the thickest part, and others breaking and damaging the iron plates.—*Id.*

THE "retrograde policy" of the Indian Secretary in reference to the sale of waste lands, the extension of the permanent settlement, and the redemption of the land revenue, is beginning to create discussion, and to produce protests, in all quarters where any interest is taken in the subject. Perhaps the most remarkable fact in connection with it is, not that it is unwise and arbitrary, but that it is in direct opposition to the policy recommended by Lord Canning, whose patient investigations had at least the advantage of having been made on the post. It is not enough that the Imperial Government should do mischief in India, but it must undo good.

The practical effect of Sir Charles Wood's instructions for the sale of waste lands is to shut out English capital and enterprise, and, literally, to prevent the cultivation of the soil. It has been held by all men who know the real wants of India, that the best way to advance the material prosperity of the country is to encourage English skill, English capital, and English settlers. But the policy now adopted by the Indian Secretary has exactly the opposite tendency. If the object had been to prohibit English skill, English capital, and English settlers from attempting any enterprise on the surface of India, it could not have been more successfully accomplished than by the instructions to which we have referred. It is a significant fact too, that nothing was done in the matter during the lifetime of Lord Canning. So long as his lordship lived the large and liberal policy enunciated in the resolutions of October was suffered to take its course; but the moment his lordship died, as we now learn, private orders were issued to reverse it, by stopping the sale of waste lands until fresh instructions were sent out. People will draw their own inferences from these circumstances; and we fear they will not be favourable to the popularity of the home administration of Indian affairs either in England or India.

The Landholders and Commercial Association of British India have remonstrated with Sir Charles Wood through their agent on the destructive effects of his "retrograde policy." They entreat that the resolutions of the 21st October may be permitted to remain in force, with any modifications as to existing grants which may be considered fair and just, and they express their conviction that it is only by confirming these resolutions that the opportunity can be thrown open of resting the capabilities of India. In the conviction they are sustained by the judgments of all persons whose authority on such questions is of practical weight.—*Id.*

We have received a copy of an address to Sir Charles Wood, signed by Mr. W. F. Fergusson, agent for the Landholders and Commercial Association of British India, and expressive of the "surprise and regret" with which the London committee have perused the instructions recently sent out to the Governor-General of India respecting the sale of waste lands, the redemption of the land revenue, and the extension of the permanent settlement. This document is very ably framed, and combats with great force the retrograde policy adopted by the Indian Secretary. The concluding paragraphs are subjoined:—

The committee would therefore respectfully request that the resolutions of the Governor-General of India in Council, of 21st October last, may be permitted to stand as regards the redemption of the land revenue in the permanently settled part of Bengal, to the extent of 10 per cent. of the revenue in each district, and for the limited period of five years, as originally proposed, but with the modification as to the price of redemption ordered in your 75th paragraph.

The committee again urge that the resolution of the 21st October, as to the sale of waste lands, may be permitted to stand, with such modifications as to the terms of communication of existing grants as may be fair and just; and they express their belief that it is only by these rules being confirmed that the opportunity will be given, and the experiment fairly tried, of ascertaining whether cotton, tea, coffee, &c., cannot be produced to such an extent, and of such a quality, as to render England independent of foreign countries for a

called Malgoond, thirteen and-a-half miles north of Rutnagherry on the night of the 15th August last. The Court will meet at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the 15th instant.

WEATHER REPORT.

9 hours 10th October 1862.

BROACH.—Scattered clouds and calm. Ther. 79.
BULSAR.—Cloudy, SW. Light.
CANNANORE.—(9th) Fair NE.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, SW.
GALLE.—(9th) Cloudy and squally with heavy rain. Ther. 78.
GOA.—Partially clouded and hot NW.
MADRAS.—(9th.) Fine wind, SW. Ther. 84.
PAUMBEN.—(9th.) Cloudy and calm. Ther. 83.
SURAT.—Sultry, wind westerly.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

For the fortnight ending 30th Sept.

KAIRA.—Rain has fallen more or less in almost all the districts of this Collectorate during the fortnight under report, sufficient rain for the Khureef crops and Rubbee sowing has already fallen, and if more rain falls the Bajree, Kodra and other early sown crops which are now ripening will be injured.

The public health is good, but fever is reported to prevail in almost all the districts.

The cattle continues free from disease.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—FRIDAY, OCT. 10.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ., CHAIRMAN, T. F. GRAY AND VENAYEKRAO JUGGONATH, ESQUIRES.)

A NEW WAY OF RAISING THE WIND.—John Baptist was charged with having obtained by false pretences two articles of clothing, of the value of Rs. five, from Mr. J. T. T. Brown.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. John Theophilus Trenn Brown said, that he was a son of Mr. Brown, the undertaker, and that he knew the prisoner by sight, but he had never been in his service. He believed that prisoner had formerly been a sail maker in the P. and O. Company's service. On the 22nd ultimo, he came to prosecutor's house at Byculla when he showed him a paper addressed to "charitable ladies and gentlemen." The paper was a begging letter purporting to be addressed by Christopher Kneebone to charitable persons. The prisoner represented to him (prosecutor) that Christopher Kneebone had died the night before and that the corpse was lying at his house in Soonapoor, near the Pork market and that there were no funds to bury it. Prosecutor refuse to give money but said he would bury the body himself, and gave the prisoner a shirt and a pair of trousers worth five rupees. The prisoner then asked for money to pay the bearers for conveying the body to the grave-yard. Prosecutor told him that he would pay them at the burial ground. The prisoner then left with the clothes. Prosecutor then gave the Revd. Mr. Fletcher notice to attend a funeral at half-past five o'clock. A coffin was prepared and taken to Sonapoor, the body was searched for there but could not be found. The prisoner had told him that the European Constable had examined the body, in consequence Mr. Ball was spoken to about it but he could not give any information on the subject. Prosecutor then went to the grave-yard and informed the Revd. Mr. Fletcher who said it must be a hoax. On the following Sunday at about 3 o'clock prosecutor saw Christopher Kneebone, the person reported to be dead. He was taken to the Constable, afterwards the prisoner was brought to Mr. Constable Woods' house when he was identified as the person who obtained the clothes from prosecutor.

Cross-examined by the prisoner. There was a letter sent with the petition asking prosecutor to do something for Kneebone.

Rama Fuljee, a peon in the service of the prosecutor, remembered the prisoner coming to his master on the occasion in question. He asked for a coffin saying that a dead body was at a house at Dhoble Talao, his Master gave him a shirt and a pair of trousers to dress the body.

To the prisoner, witness heard the prisoner ask for a coffin.

Police Sepoy No. 679 deposed, that he remembered being on duty near Messrs. Treacher's Dispensary at Byculla. He there saw Christopher Kneebone and took him to Mr. Constable Tandy accompanied by the prosecutor. Kneebone pointed out the prisoner who was then taken to Mr. Forjett.

Christopher Kneebone said that he was out of employ and was living with the prisoner at Combarwadda for the last two months. The prisoner formerly worked at the Dockyard. Witness did not give any petition in his name to carry about. The petition was on the shelf where it laid open; he did not know that the prisoner took it to Mr. Brown. Witness did not authorize him to raise money on it, neither did he tell the prisoner to represent him as being dead. He was present when the prisoner was arrested. The prisoner did not give him a pair of pantaloons and a rupee. The petition produced was his, but he had never at any time authorized the prisoner to get money upon it. The prisoner used to follow witness when he went to the bungalows. He allowed the prisoner to take the money to pay for his (witness's) grub.

Cross-examined by the prisoner. Was not intoxicated and did not give the prisoner the petition or any letter and did not show him the house from a distance. The prisoner did not give him a shirt, a pair of trousers and a rupee on the road. He did not ask the prisoner to go with him to drink and the prisoner did not ask him the following morning what he had done with the clothes. Did not say to him that he (witness) did not know what had become of them when he was drunk.

The prisoner in his defence said that Kneebone gave him the petition and a letter and told him to take them to the madam. The madam gave him a letter to the sahib and the sahib gave him the clothes and told him he would come at 3 o'clock. They then went to drink and got drunk and broke a dish. Prisoner afterwards asked Kneebone what he had done with the clothes, he said that he was very drunk and that he did not know what had become of them.

The Court found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction, with hard labour for six months.

AN OLD THIEF.—Moroo Damother was charged with stealing Rs. 13-2-7 from Mowla Heerachund.

The prosecutor stated, that on the 30th of last month he was at the Mombadavee temple, he had a bag in his pocket containing Rs. 11 and some loose cash amounting to Rs. 2-10-7. He went into the temple with the money, the temple was very crowded. A policeman asked him whether any money had been taken from his pocket. On examining his pocket he found that the money and the bag had gone. The police seized the prisoner and searched him when he found the two rupees ten annas and seven pies. It was prosecutor's own money.

Police Sepoy No. 675 stated that about 9 o'clock at night on the last day of September he saw the prosecutor go into the Mombadavee temple, he was followed closely by the prisoner. Witness heard the sound of jingling of money, the noise was caused by its falling from the prosecutor's pocket into the prisoners' hand through a hole made in the pocket by the prisoner. He saw the money in the prisoners' hand. He then called the prosecutor aside and asked him if he had lost any thing from his pocket. The prosecutor said he had Rs. 11 in a bundle and Rs. 2-10-7 in loose cash. Witness then searched the prisoner and found Rs. 2-10-7 in his pocket. He did not find the Rs. 11 or the bag.

By the prisoner, the prisoner said that was all the money he had. He did not know what became of the bundle containing Rs. 11 and he did not know whether the prosecutor had Rs. 11.

The prisoner in defence denied the charge and said that being a damaged character he was seized and accused of the robbery.

The Court found the prisoner guilty, and it having been proved that he had been seven times in the County Jail and three times in the House of Correction, he was sentenced to be imprisoned in the latter place for twelve months, and to be kept to hard labour.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

The following Cases are set down for hearing in the High Court appellate side Civil Jurisdiction on Saturday the 11th October 1862.

Special Appeal No. 4348.—Dharwar—Lingapa bin Chenbussapa *vs.* Humpapa Humpanawur deceased his sons and heirs Dodchunapa, Rewunshedapa, Pruvapa, Shewlingapa, Goorpadapa and Goorlingapa oprehom 5 minoro their guardian Dodchunapa.

Special Appeal No. 4353.—Konkun—Phodoo Wd. Cheda alias Mahomed Haroon *vs.* Ruhiman Wd. Ebramji and Bapoo Wd. Ruhiman the former deceased his son and heir Bapoo.

Special Appeal No. 46 of 1861.—Tannah Collectorate—Balia Mahad Mahtra alias Balia Goomtia *vs.* Venayek Purushram deceased his son and heir Dhondiraj a minor his guardian Umrootrao Bulwunt his mookhtiar Bulwuntrao Gunesh.

Special Appeal No. 134 of 1861.—Konkun—Ramchunder Gungadhur Ghumutkur *vs.* Narayan Bhaoshet and dada Wd. Alana.

Special Appeal No. 135 of 1861.—Ahmednugur—Essoo Wd. Chuima Nhavi *vs.* Narayan Wd. Bhairoo Sootar.

Special Appeal No. 158 of 1861.—Surat—Bai Sooruj daughter of Khooshalbhai *vs.* Nursidas Ochuvran.

Special Appeal No. 149 of 1861.—Surat—Bai Sooruj daughter of Khooshalbai *vs.* Dwarkadas Kuliandas.

Special Appeal No. 154 of 1861.—Konkun—Bandooji Elloji Mhetur *vs.* Ramchundr Dinkur Btowli,

Special Appeal No. 175 of 1861.—Ahmedabad—Haoo Kursun *vs.* Purshotum Gungadhur.

Special Appeal No. 222 of 1861.—Ahmedabad—Nursiram Pranjiwun *vs.* Naboobhai Bhaiba.

Special Appeal No. 250 of 1861.—Ahmedabad—Gowunrai Bapooji *vs.* Arus Beebve wife of Rehman Wd. Goolam Housen.

Special Appeal No. 254 of 1861.—Ahmedabad—Bai Gunga widow of Hurgowun Jugjiwun and another *vs.* Magun Munsookram and others.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

KURRACHEE, *1st Oct.* 1862.

As the 1st Battalion of H.M. 4th (King's Own) Regiment is under orders to proceed to Poona, the amateurs of the corps have announced their intention of giving a farewell theatrical performance on the 1st and 3rd proximo, when will be produced "Othello Travestie" and the farce of "Box and Cox." There will also be a vocal and instrumental entertainment by Ethiopean Serenaders, and a song on the second night by Dr. Pope. This gentleman has an inimitable voice, and whenever he is announced to appear on the boards, the house is sure to be a bumper. Major General Smith has accorded his patronage to the performance, which I hope to see largely attended, as this will be the last, "positively the last," appearance of the amateurs in Kurrachee. Since the location of the corps here, the Officers and men have been very popular; and they will leave us with our hearty wishes for their welfare wherever they may be quartered. I am sure they will meet with a warm welcome from the community of Poona.

The Parsee residents were deeply concerned to learn from a telegram from Surat that the wife and two children of Mr. Hormusjee Khotary, were drowned while proceeding in a boat to the Pattimar which was to bring them to this port. Mr. Hormusjee has been a long time residing in this city, and is known favorably to all the European and native merchants, who sympathize with him sincerely in his sudden and sad bereavement.

In my last I made allusion to the intention of the Chamber of Commerce to open a subscription list for the relief of the distressed Lancashire operatives. Since then they have held a meeting, at which they expressed their opinion that the mercantile community are imperatively called upon to take the lead in the matter of subscriptions. Several mercantile firms subscribed Rs. 3,700 in all at the meeting, including one Mahomedan firm, Messrs. Tyabjee and Co. Up to the 15th instant, the contributions of Europeans amounted to Rs. 790, making a total of Rs. 4,490. This is a good sum for a commencement, considering that at the time the lists were not extensively circulated: lists have since been placed in the General Library, at the Agra Bank, and at Messrs. Treacher's shop. Although it is the paramount duty of our native merchants to unite in promoting, by munificent contributions, the scheme of charity now organized; yet it is lamentable to observe their lukewarmness in the matter. They seem to view the movement with a careless and *nonchalant* air: and this while their European brethren are adding their mite to swell the Fund. If the natives do subscribe it will be from feelings of shame; and even then their subscriptions will probably be so low as to be quite unworthy of the importance of the noble object in view, and the circumstance will only tend to their inquiring the blame of wretched parsimony. At present it is rather difficult to pronounce whether their disinclination to forward the benevolent object arises from their inability to comprehend the fearful magnitude of the distress at home, or whether from being engrossed in business and in the acquirement of riches, they have become deaf to the cries of distress, or think it inconsistent with their duty to respond to the call of the Chamber. Let us then leave them to their own selfish opinions and to the sensualizing effects of their abundant wealth. It is possible, however, that I shall have occasion to chronicle a few noble instances of native munificence.

A robbery took place in the town on Monday last, when a sum of nearly fifty rupees was abstracted from a Bunneah's shop. The robber was apprehended on the banks of the Lyere river, where he was doubtless ruminating on the use to which he would put his ill-gotten money. He was heard singing one of the sweet and bonny songs of Young Egypt, when observed by the city watchmen. A trial at the ensuing sessions awaits the hardened and audacious thief.

The bands of H.M.'s 4th (Kings Own) and the 23rd Native Infantry are regular in their attendance, the former in the Government Gardens, and the latter at the Bandstand, to discourse sweet music for the delectation of the public. The concourse of gentlemen and ladies is large: and an agreeable hour is passed in pleasant, ligit or homely conversation; and the frequenters return to their homes refreshed both in body and mind, and all the better for a little out-door quiet and rational, amusement.

A few fishermen have been recommended by the Lieut. of Police, Upper Sind, for a reward, for nobly saving the crew of a native boat, which was driven by the strong current of the river against the Roree bank and wrecked. A local print announces that the authorities sanctioned a sum of money for a preliminary survey of a line from Kotree to Mooltan, with a view to the establishment of a line, rail or train, as may be decided when the proper time arrives. I despair of the formation of a company to undertake the work, though a rail communication to Mooltan is a great desideratum. The commerce of the Punjaub would then open in earnest, and Kurrachee port would be *the* place where the traffic of the Upper Provinces would find a ready outlet.

We have had some good heavy showers of rain this morning, with every prospect of its continuing all day. We hope the effect will be a diminution of the heat, which is almost intolerable.

A perjury case will shortly be tried in the Kurrachee Adawlut, or the Commissioner's Court, in which the Editor of the *Our Paper* and a member of the Clerkocracy will figure. There is no end of talk about the forthcoming trial; and either the former or latter will come to certain grief. It has arisen from a recent case for debt tried in the Small Cause Court, in which the worthy Editor got the worst of it. Several influential and respectable members of society are spoken of as likely to be called to give evidence in the case.

POONA.

THE ARMSTRONG GUNS.—On Tuesday morning practice was tried with three Armstrong guns at Kirkee, with complete success, every shot telling with killing effect. Three segment shells were fired at the shot target as the last round. On inspecting the target (which was only eight feet square) afterwards it was found riddled like a sieve, or rather torn to threads. Nothing in fact could be more satisfactory.—*Observer, Oct.* 9.

WE have heard rumours of the most surprising kind relating to the alleged desertion of considerable number of soldiers of this garrison. It has been stated that no less than thirty-one men of the 103rd Fusiliers have made themselves scarce, and a smaller number from the 95th. It is supposed that there is an American agent in camp who has induced these deluded men to learn their own service in order to accompany him to America. If so, he must be smart even for an American, if he succeeds in smuggling these men out of the country without letting them be apprehended. They could scarcely leave Poona without being recognized; as to sailing from Bombay, that is out of the question. The authorities at Goa, if they went there, would no doubt give them up; and they could not easily make their way to the eastern coast. The whole affair is involved in mystery, but we hope it will be cleared up in time, and meanwhile we surmise that the numbers must have been exaggerated.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

COMMODORE Lord John Hay, C. B., arrived in town by the Steamer *Proserpine* on Saturday evening, and at once proceeded to Government House, where he will be a guest during his stay of about a fortnight in Calcutta. The *Odin* has remained at anchor at Diamond Harbour, and will not come up to Calcutta, on account of the supposed unhealthiness of the city at this season of the year, and the opportunities of exposure and excess which would be afforded to the crew. The *Odin* requires some repairs; but the materials for effecting them and if necessary the artificers, will be supplied and sent down from the Calcutta dockyard and all that it is contemplated to do here can be carried out without docking the ship, which is an old and old-fashioned paddle-wheel vessel, and is now running out the last year of her service.—*Englishman, Sept.* 30.

WE believe that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal is in the highest degree satisfied with the progress and prospects of the districts he has just visited. On his late tour he travelled the whole length of Assam, he visited every station and conversed with the officers of government and with the principal residents of the Province; called moving freely among crowds of the assembled people, and receiving personally the petitions of those who had grievances to represent. The general official opinion which his personal observation confirms, is that the people are contented and prosperous; that there is no feeling of dissatisfaction or of uneasiness, or of ill-will towards the government; and that the country is as loyal and well affected as any other part of Her Majesty's dominion in India. Whatever uneasiness or excitement there may have been when the Income Tax was impending, and when rumours of further taxation were abroad, has now wholly disappeared. The disturbances on the Jynteah Hills, which are now confined to the lawless acts of a few leading rebels who are afraid to come in for fear of personal consequences, were from the first of a purely local character. Only a portion of the Cossyah tribe was ever concerned in them, and they were sympathised with no more by the people of Assam to the North than by the people of Sylhet and Cachar to the South. The threatened inroads of the Nagas and Kookies, and the insolent acts of the Bootan authorities on the frontier, are rather calculated to bind the natives of the plains in their allegiance to the Government, and to lead them to depend on it for protection than the contrary. In short the condition of the country, as seen by its ruler, leaves little to wish for in a political point of view.

Nowhere in the world is care taken more effectually than in India to present all things *couleur de rose* to the eye of the *Huzoor*;—pity the hue is so evanescent! At this hour we believe the recusant Cossyahs, insignificant as they are, have not the slightest intention of being less troublesome than before the Lieutenant Governor's gracious visitation. Indeed the last thing we heard from the South East Frontier is the account, received yesterday morning, of the rejection of the terms offered to them by the government,—namely free pardon to all who will come in and settle down quietly. Their polite reply is in effect this:—"If you will remove all troops from our Hills and restore our Rajah we will come in. If not as we see the government has got frightened we will hold on and fight it out. As the government is so well satisfied with the aspect of affairs along that frontier we suppose we may set about preparing a triumphal arch on the *maidan* to welcome the returning Jynteah Field Force on their evacuation of the pacified hill country. At the same time we learn that within a few days a large village had turned out *en masse* and joined the rebels. There is no doubt that the Bengal Government is fully justified in their confidence in the ultimate prosperity of that fertile district; but we doubt if the immediate settlement of it is so certain as they esteem it; or if the policy towards the rebels in arms be the best for us or the most merciful towards the demi-savages who construe all hesitation into timidity and all mercy into weakness.—*Id.*

INDIAN PRESS.

HIGH COURT FEES.

(From the Madras Times, Oct. 4.)

WE understand that the Government have in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the Judges of the High Court, cancelled the sanction which it gave under Act XX. of 1859 to a new table of fees of the Court and that it has given a new sanction under the English Act constituting the Court. This new sanction has not however yet appeared in any *Gazette*; and therefore as far as the general public have any opportunity of judging the only table of fees which there is for the Court is one hurriedly promulgated one. We would ask if it is fair that any suitor should be left in doubt upon this point—or that the Government should by its reticence suffer a party to take an objection to a Master's taxation of costs upon the ground above referred to, and thereby to be let in for the expenses of his objection. Here is any one to know for certainty that the Table of Fees has at last been properly sanctioned? And the least that can be done by Government if its first public sanction was erroneously given, is to correct its mistake as publicly as it promulgated it. No mistaken notions of consideration for the framers of the Table should be permitted to interfere with the clear course of duty of the Government in this respect.

While we are upon the subject of the Fees of the new High Court we would refer to the anxiety which seems to prevail among the members of the profession on one point arising out of the Table. While it provides for the Fees to be taken in all the new matters to be done under the Civil Procedure Code, and for all business to be done in the Master's Office in all suits which were pending in that office at the time of the publication of the Table, no provision whatever is made for the remuneration of Attorneys and Solicitors for work done in Plea Side sections and Equity suits pending in Court at that time and which had not then been referred to the Master's office. In all such cases no costs can be taxed or recovered according to any scale that we know of against parties to any suit or action. The Attorneys and Solicitors will therefore have to work for the love of it. While we congratulate them on this opportunity of acting without hope of reward we cannot help remarking that this new feature in the new Table of Fees is only another proof of the result of ill digested, ill considered measures. The more haste the worse speed. We leave the profession to settle the matter as best they may.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FISHING TACKLE.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Grit, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay, 21st June 1862.

PER SHIP "TALBOT."

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

From D. Hogarth & Co. of Aberdeen and London.

THESE comprise Roast Beef, Corned Beef, Rump Steaks, Boiled Beef, Roast Veal, Veal and Vegetables, Roast Mutton, Haunch Mutton, Irish Stew, Boiled Mutton, Scotch Haggis, Seasoned Beef, Mixed Collops, A-la-mode Beef, Ox Cheek and Vegetables, Beef and Vegetables, Stewed Veal, Minced Veal, Veal Cutlets, Calf's Heads, Seasoned Mutton, Hashed Mutton, Mutton and Vegetables, Lamb and Peas, Veal and Peas, Curried Veal.

SOUPS.

Mock Turtle, Giblet, Hare, Mulligatawney, Vegetable, Green Peas, Cream, Vermicelli, Venison, Oyster, Veal, Ox Cheek, Chicken, Kidney, Julienn, Gravy Soup, Mutton Broth, Grouse, Partridge, Fine Boulli, and Essence of Beef.

FISH.

Findon Haddocks, Fresh Herrings, Salmon, Oysters, and Lobsters.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858.....£1,96,148.
Do. do. 1859..... 2,28,314.
Do. do. 1860..... 2,62,977.
Do. do. 1861..... 2,92,402.

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Building in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Royal Insurance Company.

LIFE BRANCH.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurances with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 18 November 1859.

The London and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Office.

ESTABLISHED IN 1843.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks (covered by Protecting Policies at the London Insurance Companies) by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers, *or other Steamers* from Bombay to Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta; Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Woosung; the Australian Ports, and per Overland Route, to Southampton.

For rates of premium and all other information, apply as under:—

Bombay .....THOMAS BLACK.
Calcutta .....T. H. THOMSON.
Madras .....J. C. LOCH.
Ceylon .....T. BAYLEY.
Singapore ...W. MACAULAY.
Hongkong ...T. SUTHERLAND.
Shanghai.....E. WARDEN.
} Agents P. and O. S. N. Company.

(Signed) JAMES HARTLEY & Co.,
London.

N. B.—The Policies of this Company effectually cover the risk of fire on all goods insured to London during the transit by Rail from Southampton.

ON SALE.

THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. OF 1860. In neat Pamphlet form. Price, As. 12 per Copy.
Bombay Gazette Office.

Indian Domestic Economy and Receipt Book.

FIFTH EDITION REVISED, COMPRISING numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery, both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private "Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or Outstations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.
Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

ONE THOUSAND NEW CARTE-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS, just to hand by the Mail Steamer, comprising the newest sittings of Royal Personages, English Statesmen, Lawyers, Ecclesiastical Dignitaries and Ministers, Scientific Literary, and other celebrated characters, Singers, Actors, and Actresses, and Public Performers.

H. M. the Queen.
H.R.H. the Prince Consort.
Prince of Wales.
Princess of Prussia and Baby.
Crown Prince of Prussia.
Prince Alfred.
Princess Alice.
Princess Louise.
Princess Helena.
Prince Leopold.
Prince Arthur.
Princess Beatrice.
Princess Mary of Cambridge.
Earl Canning.
Lady Canning.
Earl Clyde.
Napoleon III.
Imperial Prince.
Lord Elgin and Son.
Duke of Manchester.
Gen. Evans.
Earl Russell.
Thackeray.
Mrs. Billington.
Mrs. Yelverton.
Sims Reeves.
Thomas Hughes.
Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault.
President Lincoln.
Mlle. Bressant.
Rosa Bonheur.
Grisi.
Frank Mathews.
Mongini.
Gardoni.
Marie Stuart.
Lord Derby.
Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
Sir J. Lawrence.
Lady Lawrence.
Earl Granville.
Earl of Ellenborough.
Sir William Lawrence.
Late Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel.
Lord Dufferin.
Sir A. Allison.
Lord Macaulay.
Sir Ed. Bulwer Lytton.
Sir J. Outram.
Sir William Gomm.
Duke of Hamilton.
Duchess of Hamilton.
Sir Robert Peel.
Lord Palmerston at the age of 29.
Do. do. taken March 1862.
Comte de Persigny.
Duchess of Manchester.
Duchess of Wellington.
Charles Dickens.
J. Bright.
Mrs. Wyndham.
Lydia Thompson.
Mary Antoinette.
Buckstone.
Da Chaillu.
Martin Tupper.
Dr. Livingstone.
Auber.
Verdi.
Bishop of Sodor and Man.
" Manchester.
" Victoria.
" Durham.
" Winchester.
" &c. &c. &c.

HERBERT & Co.,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, Oct. 7th, 1862.

N. B.—The finest and cheapest collection of Albums, of all sizes and prices, to be found in any part of India, are available at this Establishment.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

1st Class Hunting Watches, by James McCabe.
Do. do. do. by John Jones.
Do. do. do. by Thornhill Brothers and Co.
Do. do. Race Watches by Do. do.
Do. Railway Watches by Do. do.

Also a large invoice of English Watches by different manufacturers.

Always on hand,

A large assortment of Geneva Watches of best makers, from Rs. 18 to 55.

Brass Circular Tent or Palanquin Clocks, Watch movement centre seconds, will work in any position —Rs. 35.

Do. do. without centre seconds—Rs. 25.

Small circular Time-pieces with Alarm—Rs. 18.

Opera Glasses, Silver plated and bound with Russia Leather.

Opera Glasses, Ladies', beautifully enamelled.

Cruet Stands, Candlesticks with Shades.

Best Pebble Spectacles, and Eye Glasses.

Braid Guards for do.

Jet and Aluminium Jewellery in great variety.

MASONIC JEWELLERY.

Past Masters each Rs. 30.
Royal Arch " 30.
Mark Masters " 16.

A Sewing Machine complete, by Grover and Baker.

A beautiful assortment of Ladies' best Gold Wristlets.
Do. do. Brooches, from Rs. 18 to 200.
French Paste-diamond Brooches—Rs. 3.
Best Gold Ear-rings of the latest fashion, from Rs. 8 to 36.
French Paste-diamond do. Rs. 12.
Gentlemen's Gold Studs, from Rs. 7 to 36.
Do. Sets of Studs, Sleeve Links and Collar Stud—Rs. 40.
Do. do. Sleeve Links—Rs. 15.
Do. Tortoise-shell Links per pair—Rs. 1.
Best Gold Lockets for one, two, and four miniatures.
Gold Sleepers—Rs. 3-8 and 5.
Gold Crosses Enamelled—
Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, latest patterns, from Rs. 35.
Gentlemen's Gold Albertis, do. from Rs. 35.
Silver Neck Chains each—Rs. 6.
Silver Albertis, from Rs. 5-8 to 10.
Ladies' best Gold Rings, set with valuable stones and brilliants, from Rs. 25.
Gentlemen's solid Gold Rings, from Rs. 10 to 40.
Do. Gold Scarf Pins, from Rs. 15 to 36.
Do. Gilt do. do. each—Rs. 4.
Best Gold Wedding Rings.
Do. do. Keepers.
Do. Charms from Rs. 4 to 30.
Coral Charms, in bunches of 10, set in Gold—Rs. 5 per bunch.
Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs, from Rs. 100 to 130.
Do. do. Children's do. do. from Rs. 30 to 50.
Babies' Silver Whistles with Bells and Coral handles from Rs. 6 to 10.
Children's Presentation set of Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Plush cases, from Rs. 14 to 20.
Ladies' Silver Thimbles each—Rs. 1-8.
Ladies' Gold do. from Rs. 15 to 18.
Solid Silver Snuff Boxes, from Rs. 30 to 40.
Do. do. do. Enamelled, from Rs. 38 to 40.
Silver Tea Measures each—Rs. 2.
Do. Salt Spoons do. do.—Rs. 1-8.
Do. Pickle Forks do.—1-8.
Do. Butter Knives do.—Rs. 5.
Silver Chuck Muck cases, each—Rs. 8.
Ladies' Companions of Pearl, Tortoise-shell, Wood and Leather fitted with Silver mounted, Scissors, Thimble, Pencils, Pen-knife, Scent Bottle, Memorandum Card, and Bodkin.
Do. Watches made to order.
Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., Practical Watchmakers and direct Importers from London and Geneva.
Bombay, Established 1851.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co.

Du Barry's Delicious Health Restoring, Revalenta Arabica Food.

PERFECT DIGESTION, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, and functional regularity are speedily restored, without Medicine, Purging, or Expense, to the most disordered or enfeebled, by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which removes indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, heartburn, flatulency, diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, billiousness, scarlatina and other fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, hooping-cough, diphtheria, measles, Gastric and other fevers, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heart-burn, headache, debility, dropsy, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, &c., atrophy or wasting away of the body in old and young.

Avoid Pills and Medicines; buy invariably aggravate and perpetuate diseases; their annoyance, disappointment, and expense may be saved, and all Doctor's and Apothecary's Bills avoided by using Du Barry's Food, which, at a few pence per day, saves 50 times its cost in Physic, Cod liver oil, and all other remedies.

Certificate No. 36,418. We find it the safest remedy! Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S. Dr. Harvey; Dr. Wurzer. Dr. Strorland; Dr. Campbell.

We extract a few out of many thousand cures:

Cure No. 1,771, Lord Stuart de Decies of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 49,532. Mrs. Maria Joly, of Lynn, Norfolk, of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting. Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gallstones, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 64,381. The Rev. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, of indigestion, and torpidity of the liver. Cure No. 46,270. James Roberts, Esq., of Frimly, Surrey, of 30 years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.

Packed in bottles with full instructions; 1 lb, Canisters, 2-12; 2 lbs. Canisters, 4-1.

Sole Agents, Messrs. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co., No. 11, Forbes Street Fort, Bombay.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Price 8 Annas,

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, including a List of the Vessels, corrected up to 1st October.
Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order. Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICE.—Supplies of the above Pickles and of the celebrated British Sauce sent direct to the Trade or through our Agents in Bombay Messrs. Macnee & Co.

LEWIS, WEBB & Co., Worcester.

FOR SALE.

PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles Metal, or other Roofing.

Also,

Improved Patent Sheathing Felt. Apply to
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

HARMONIUMS EXTRAORDINARY.

HERBERT & Co. have the honor of submitting the following Instruments and their appurtenances for selection: they are made by all the different makers who have gained repute as good mechanists, and can be warranted. No such assortment of these fashionable Instruments has ever been seen in Bombay:—

No. 1.—OAK CASE with *tinted* polish, handsomely moulded and panelled, mounted with Ebony, 16 stops, with all improvements: Percussion, "*Voiz Celeste*," Musette, &c.: the "*knee swell*" is a grand addition .....Rs. 950

No. 2.—ROSEWOOD Do.—A perfect Drawing-room Instrument, possessing all the qualities of every modern musical instrument combined within the space occupied by a lady's boudoir desk. This instrument is played upon daily, and greatly admired for its wonderful diversity of tone .....Rs. 900

No. 3.—WALNUT WOOD Do.—A superbly finished Harmonium with a double row of keys, full compass, having 22 stops and a separate blowing handle at the back. These Harmoniums are commonly found in the residences of most of the Royal Families and of the Nobility throughout Europe .....Rs. 1200

No. 4.—ROSEWOOD Do.—A full-toned 11 stop Percussion Harmonium with zinc plate at back and bottom, made very strong. A fine Instrument 750

No. 5.—OAKWOOD, POLISHED:—with 15 stops, —double wings for producing the "Swell;"—percussion action, &c.: a grand and powerful instrument and very strongly made:—covered with zinc plate underneath, well adapted for a Church.....Rs. 800

No. 6.—AN OAKWOOD ORGAN HARMONIUM with ornamental front, fitted with metal pipes like a Church Organ: the stops in this Instrument are well voiced and full in tone; it stands 8 feet high and has two rows of keys and 16 stops, the upper row of keys produce a very soft and flute-like quality of tone. This Instrument is well adapted for Organ Music, and is worthy the attention of organists.....Rs. 700

No. 7.—ROSEWOOD DO. DO., very handsome, with *two rows of keys* producing about a dozen different qualities of sound; the upper row of keys have the new stop "*Voiz Celeste*".....Rs. 650

No. 8.—DITTO DITTO, precisely as above...Rs. 650

No. 9.—ROSEWOOD HARMONIUM, 14 stops, quite plain with full tone, very strongly made. A remarkably cheap Instrument.....Rs. 500

No. 10.—*Rudolphe's* best full power "ORCHESTRAL" HARMONIUM, containing imitations of every musical instrument;—the combined sound is equal to a miniature orchestra. It has 15 stops with a "*composition*" pedal, and is a most perfect Harmonium of its kind. .....Rs. 650

No. 11.—DITTO DITTO another precisely similar in every respect.....Rs. 650

No. 12.—OAKWOOD HARMONIUM with a fair complement of stops fitted with Apparatus to perform Music upon the keys, in the usual manner, but *without the application of fingers upon them*, or the knowledge of Music on the part of the person applying the Apparatus—every kind of Music is prepared ready for playing. Also the Harmonium is available for playing upon in the usual way with the fingers. This affair is a great curiosity in its way, and is very useful where a good player cannot attend. Price without the Machine and Music Apparatus...Rs. 400

No. 13.—ANTIPHONEL with Music as referred to in the Apparatus connected with No. 12...Rs. 280

No. 14.—OAKWOOD HARMONIUM, precisely similar to the Instrument described in No. 12 400

Nos. 15 and 16.—Two more precisely similar with SELF-PLAYING ATTACHMENTS .....Rs. 1300

No. 17.—MINIMA HARMONIUM.—This elegant and novel Instrument is on an improved model; has double treddles, with three sets of notes throughout, producing as many distinct qualities of tone. It has the Percussion or Pianoforte Hammer Action, comprises five octaves of notes with four octaves of keys, slightly contracted. The quality of the tone equals that of the best Drawing-room Models, added to a brilliancy peculiar to this Harmonium.....Rs. 280

☞ Can be packed in its box, size 31 inches by 16½ by 20.

No. 18, 19 and 20.—Three others of the same description in beautiful Rosewood cases but without the Pianoforte Action .....Rs. 240

No. 21 and 22.—PIC